the Carolina Farmer

★ NORTH CAROLINA'S RURAL ELECTRIC MAGAZINE

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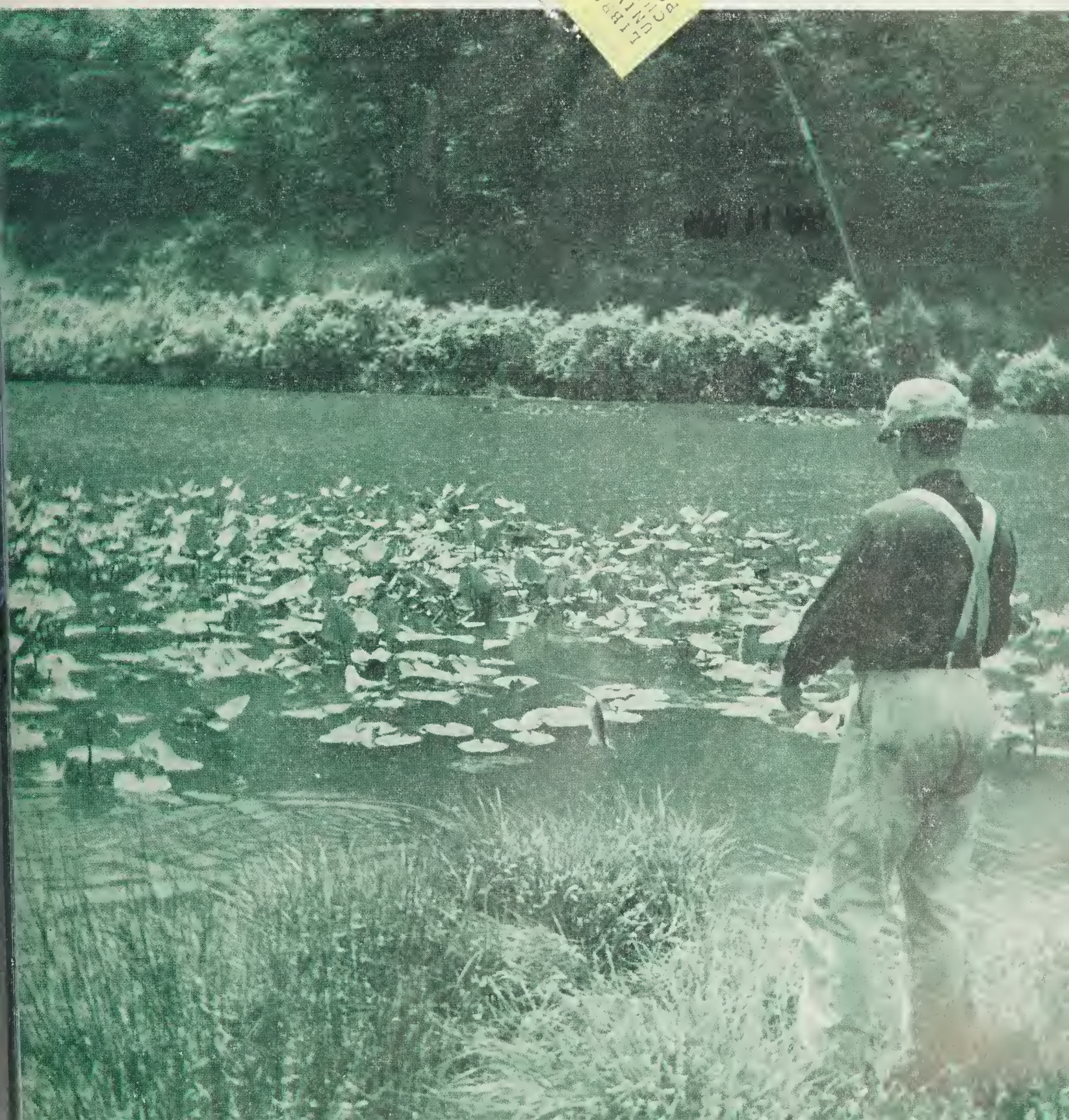
ON THE RECORD

Tar Heel Congressional candidates speak up on rural electrification

MAY, 1956



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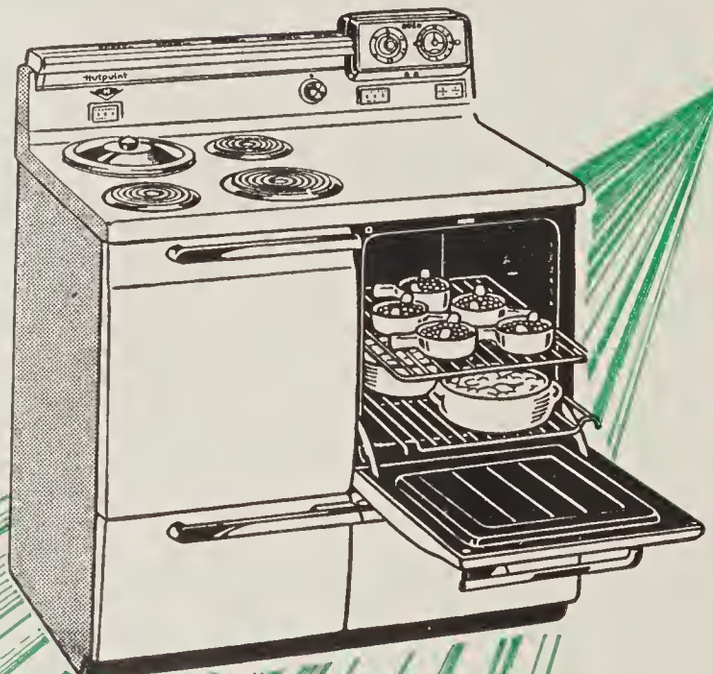

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the Carolina Farmer

MAY, 1956

Voluem 11 Number 5

JERRY ANDERSON, Editor

REBEKAH RIVERS, Assistant Editor

LYNN BRUNSON, Editoriol Assistant

IN THIS ISSUE you will, we think, find a number of interesting tidbits. The big story, of course, begins on page 10, where you'll find out how the men who would like to represent you in Congress feel about REA issues . . . And almost as big is the puzzling story on page seven about the big switch . . . And those of you who do not have running water yet will be interested in the (pardon the expression) "do-it-yourself" piece on page eight.

THE COVER shows a Tarheel farmer, farming. Sure he is—there's a fine crop of bream and bass in that pond, and who put them there? And who did the fertilizing and who built the pond in the first place? And a happy harvest to the thousands of you who have tended your own pond crops with equal faith and diligence!

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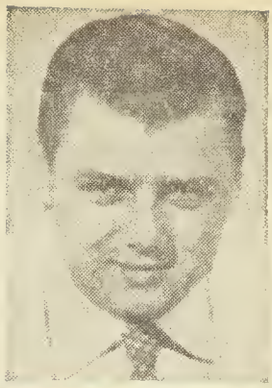
FACING FACTS

Time, and the people, will judge the Nelsen administration

By JERRY ANDERSON



ON PAGE SEVEN you will find our story about the expected resignation of REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen. As you will gather, there is considerable confusion about what Nelsen will do, and about who his successor will be.

The story was written near the end of April, and is based upon the best information we could get at that time from contacts in Washington and elsewhere. Perhaps by the time you read it the official announcement will already have been made.

One thing seems certain: Nelsen will soon leave REA. And when he goes, one era in the history of rural electrification will close. It has been an important era, and Nelsen has been an important figure in it, regardless of how his record is judged.

We doubt that anyone is qualified to judge that record right now. Few people are objective about the Nelsen Administration. Most of them are either for him or against him, and their feeling colors their view about almost every move he makes.

For our part, we are content to let time reveal whether or not Mr. Nelsen was good for rural electrification. Certainly he did not wreck the program, and as he leaves, the co-ops in North Carolina, at least, are strong, going concerns.

AS NELSEN LEAVES, however, I think fairness dictates a few observations about the man and his administration.

During the past year, many people in this program have bitterly accused Nelsen of trying to "pressure" them into one thing or another. Some of the charges were serious; others were petty. They range from attempts to force undesirable deals with power companies to efforts to disrupt organizations and get people fired. There have been reports of personal reprisals against those who were critical of Nelsen.

How much basis has there been for these charges? I don't know. "Pressure" can mean anything, or nothing. I have great respect for some of the people who have made these accusations. But I can only speak for myself, and from my experiences.

On many occasions, this magazine has been severely critical of Nelsen. During the early days, especially, he did not like some of the things we said. He told us so, in very plain words.

But he did tell us. So far as I know, he never brought "pressure" of any sort to make us stop being critical. There was never a veiled threat or a hint of reprisal. For our part, we continued to call our shots exactly as we saw them. When we thought he was right or wrong, we said what we thought. Sometimes he would get blazing mad at us, but he never questioned our r i g h t to say what we pleased.

FROM THIS FRANK relationship, I learned to respect him. And I think he respected this magazine. On many matters of policy and philosophy, we are miles apart. This was clearly evident during our many hours of private conversation. But the differences were honest ones, and in this country everyone can believe and say what he pleases.

Was he a good administrator? Opinion on that is well divided. Some of his critics say he was a politician first, and an administrator second. Nelsen says some of his critics are more interested in politics than in rural electrification. Probably neither view is entirely correct, or entirely wrong.

Nelsen was top man at REA, but he did not allow political incompetents to come in and take over REA jobs. He shook up the agency somewhat, but those who fill the key jobs were with REA long before Nelsen came in. Co-op managers who work with these employees will tell you that many of the personnel shifts resulted in better operations.

So we'll leave the verdict on Nelsen to time and to the people out in the field who must live and work with the things he did.

FARMING

The most important Tar Heel farm news

Soil Testing Saves Money

A Wake County Negro farm ran short of fertilizer on his tobacco last year . . . and profited by it.

John Mangum, Wendell, Rt. 2, could put only 1,000 pounds on the last acre, and that acre sold higher than the rest of the crop. This started Mangum thinking that perhaps he had been a little off in his estimate of fertilizer needs. This year he had his soil tested and the test showed that he was indeed wrong.

In the past, his fertilizer bill for six acres ran $230.20. This year, based on the results of the soil tests, he will buy only $86.20 worth.

1956 Hog Show Set for August

The second annual State Market Hog Show will be held on August 22 at the State Fairgrounds in Raleigh. Jim Butler, State College extension swine specialist and secretary of the 1956 show, says that hogs entered in the show should be between 5½ and 6½ months old, which means that the pigs now being weaned are the ones competing for ribbons in the State's newest and largest market hog show.

This year's show will again have junior and adult divisions. The junior division is open to any boy and girl in North Carolina between the ages of 10 and 20. The adult division is open to any North Carolina resident for any hog grown in the state.

Animals entered are market hogs between the weights of 180 and 240 pounds. The lightweight division will consist of animals between the weights of 180 and 210; heavyweight animals must tip the scales from 211 to 240 pounds, inclusive.

There will be a separate show for each of the major North Carolina breeds. Animals of cross-breeding will be assigned to one of the breed shows by the entry committee.

School Children Drink More Milk

The special school milk program appears to be spurring the consumption of fluid milk by school youngsters. At least that's the case in Burlington, Raleigh, and Durham schools.

The U. S. D. A. surveyed these schools recently and found that in Burlington and Raleigh, prices were reduced from five cents per half pint to three cents per half pint in the two-year period from October, 1953 to October, 1955. Milk consumption during the same period showed substantial increase. The Burlington schools had the largest increase with 39 per cent. The increase for Durham was 35 per cent; and Raleigh, 27 per cent. The three school systems increased consumption by 148,000 half pints.

Bermuda Control

State College weed control specialists say that a new chemical, a herbicide called dalapon, shows promise in the control of Bermuda and Johnson grass. The college first tested the new chemical in 1953, and in 1955 farmers used some of the material. Now it looks as if it would do a satisfactory control job if the manufacturer's directions are carefully followed.

Dalapon is somewhat different than most other killers of grassy weeds. Twenty pounds of the chemical is dissolved in 100 gallons of water and the solution is sprayed on growing plants. The best results have been obtained where the spray was used on plants when they were growing rapidly. This stage of growth is usually in June in North Carolina.

Spraying should be done before the grasses begin to flower and seed. At times, a thorough, shallow disking in late May gives an even and uniform growth, which improves conditions for mid-June spraying. Under most soil conditions, the chemical will be gone in a maximum of eight weeks, and often sooner.

Briefly . . .

USDA announced last month that the 1956 crops of burley and flue-cured tobacco will be supported at average prices of not less than 47.2 and 48.2 cents a pound, respectively. 1955 supports were at 46.2 and 48.3 cents a pound.

* * *

Around 70,000 rural North Carolina women observed the 11th annual Home Demonstration Week April 29-May 5. These homemakers represent 2,500 home demonstration clubs in the state, which cooperate with local home demonstration agents in improving all phases of farm homemaking and family living. This year's theme was "Today's Home Builds Tomorrow's World."

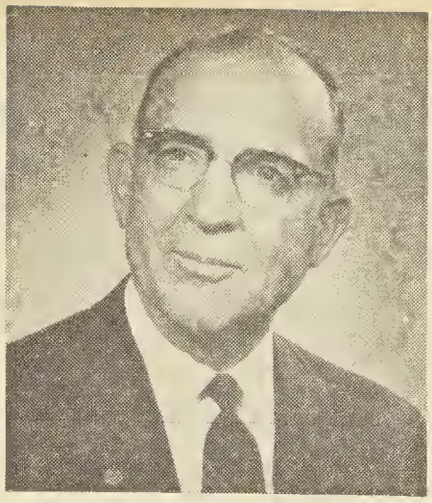
* * *

The North Carolina Experiment Station has the proof that it pays to use new hybrid seed corn every year, and preferably certified seed which carries the blue tag as testimony to its purity and germination.

* * *

Bermuda grass can best be removed by treating the area with Methyl Bromide, by removing all roots by hand, or by treating the area with soil sterilant such as "Aalacide," T.C.A., or "Dalapon." If soil sterilant is used, it will be several weeks or months before soil will be productive. Once all Bermuda is removed, chemicals can be used around the garden and along the borders to keep the grass from re-entering.

In the Opinion *of*



O. P. JOHNSON
Superintendent, Duplin County Schools
President, N. C. Education Association

WE FACE A COMPLETE BREAKDOWN IN RURAL EDUCATION . . .

NORTH CAROLINA cannot afford to forget her rural children. It is not their fault that they were born in homes that are poorer as a whole than those of their urban cousins.

It is a noble dream that our state constitution holds out to us when it promises a "general and uniform" system of public schools, but it is still a dream—a dream which all of us hope fervently will be realized in the future.

The rural youth who goes to college as a product of our state-supported public schools has every right to expect of us the same kind of thorough preparation that our urban children receive. And the youth from the farm who cannot go to college ought to be as well prepared as his city counterpart for the career that he chooses.

Our cities have a great stake in the rural education problem. In my county alone (Duplin) there was a net out-migration of 7,000 people, largely to our cities, in the past ten years. During that same period our high schools more than doubled in size. This proves beyond doubt that our rural young people are being forced off the farm for economic reasons when they come of age. If they are to become citizens of our cities, our cities have an interest in the kind of education we are giving them before they leave us.

Probably no county in North Carolina is doing its economic best for its schools. Surely that is true for many rural counties. But how far can we go with an antiquated, one-tax system? With all the new sources of revenue our state and federal governments have found in recent years, our counties still depend largely upon a tax on real and personal property, as they did a century ago, for the funds with which to do the most important job this country could possibly undertake: the education of our youth.

THE SHORTAGE of well-trained school teachers is felt most severely in the rural counties, many of which are so critically burdened with the problem of providing adequate school buildings that they can never hope to supplement teachers' salaries with local tax funds. The city units, with more funds available, do supplement teachers' salaries and therefore get first call on the dwindling supply of qualified teachers.

North Carolina **cannot afford** to forget her rural children. That is why I share with thousands of other school people throughout our state the belief that, for the sake of all of her children, the state **must** do something about the wages we pay our teachers.

It seems to me that all of our children deserve the best teachers we can provide. The obvious truth is that we will never get enough good teachers until we are willing to pay them as much as they can earn in commerce and industry. And until we do that, the rural school will suffer most.

The situation is critical now. Unless steps are taken at the state level to increase teachers' pay at the next legislative session, we in rural North Carolina will be faced with a complete breakdown in public education.

O. P. Johnson

This column is designed to bring our readers a responsible opinion on matters of concern to them. You may or may not agree with the ideas expressed here, but we feel this is an opinion you can respect. It is not necessarily the opinion of the editors on this subject.

MAIL BOX

TO THE EDITOR:

You and Miss Rebekah Rivers have given me a thrill of real joy today, and I find myself reaching for the dictaphone to say "Thank you" while still looking at the picture of Glenn in the April issue of the *Carolina Farmer*.

We social workers who spend our days, and many of the other thinking hours, too, planning for children, always long for the words and the voice to tell their story as eloquently as we see it and hear it from them. Miss Rivers has done exactly that in her article, and the story is so moving I am sure it will mean a new home for other Glenns, and Marys and Sallys, too.

An article like that doesn't just write itself, I know. It springs from a sincerity and depth that must also be disciplined by the techniques of good journalism. We truly appreciate what you have done to help North Carolina's children, and the parents who long for a child in their home.

The artist who brings Glenn and his dog effectively to make the invaluable contribution of a picture has his full share of our appreciation. Some day I hope he and the editor and the author may have an opportunity to meet one of the children you have helped so much.

HARRIET L. TYNES
Executive Director
N. C. Children's Home Society.
Greensboro.

TO THE EDITOR:

We are subscribers to the *Carolina Farmer,* and in the February issue you had an article entitled, "Soil Bank Plans."

With your permission, I would like to use that as a source of information for a speech I am preparing for the public speaking contest open to members of Future Farmers of America.

If there is no objection to my using the article, I would appreciate any further information you have on the "Soil Bank Plan."

ROLAND HALL.
Rt. 1, Autryville.

TO THE EDITOR:

I have been reading your magazine and I think it is a good one for a farmer like myself. It has a lot of fine information on electric farming, and I want to thank you for sending it to me.

JOHN H. BROADNAX
Reidsville, Rt. 4.

TO THE EDITOR:

I have often heard co-op leaders mention Bill Crisp and the *Carolina Farmer.*

Had been wondering just what the two were until today, when I came across a copy of the *Carolina Farmer* in the Greene County Public Library. Enjoyed the magazine and believe that every co-op member should be a subscriber.

I'm a co-op member, too—Willie Wiredhand comes to us via Pitt & Greene EMC at Farmville.

WILTON O. ROWE
Rt. 3, Snow Hill.

TO THE EDITOR:

Nothing has meant more to rural people in remote areas than rural electrification—a boon which brought power over weakness and light out of the dark.

MRS. RAYMOND COMER
Cameron, Rt. 1
(Central EMC)

TO THE EDITOR:

There is no better example of love and community spirit than the cooperation that made possible electricity to so many rural homes and businesses.

MRS. JAMES M. CASH
Wadesboro
(Pee Dee EMC)

TO THE EDITOR:

Congratulations on a fine, very attractive issue of the *Carolina Farmer.* I think the recent issue was your best. I enjoyed your new news column (Opinions) and believe it is something every editor should have.

SAM PORTWINE,
National Electric
Cooperative Press Assoc.
Washington, D. C.

We are always glad to have the comment or criticism of our readers about the material in the magazine. Such comment is of real help in planning future issues. If you like, or do not like, certain things in this issue, please take a moment to write us about it. All requests for information are answered individually and promptly.

TIPS from the VET

By DR. J. W. BAILEY

Controlling Flies On Cattle

With fly time coming up again, cattlemen are once more faced with the job of protecting their animals against these pests. Spraying or dipping at fairly regular intervals are probably the commonest methods of control, and while effective, they take considerable time and labor. Accordingly, many owners will be interested in a system that lets the cattle protect themselves. This consists of using a cable-type back-rubber that has proved highly effective. Several different types can be purchased, but one equally good can be built at home.

It is made of three or four strands of barbwire, each 15 to 20 feet long which are twisted together lengthwise. Twelve or fifteen old gunny sacks are then wrapped around the wires and tied at intervals with binder twine so that the cable finally has a diameter of 4 to 5 inches. This cable can be fastened by the ends between a couple of posts or trees so that the middle sags about 18 inches above the ground. Old log chains or heavy smooth wire can be used instead, but the barb wire holds the sacks a little better.

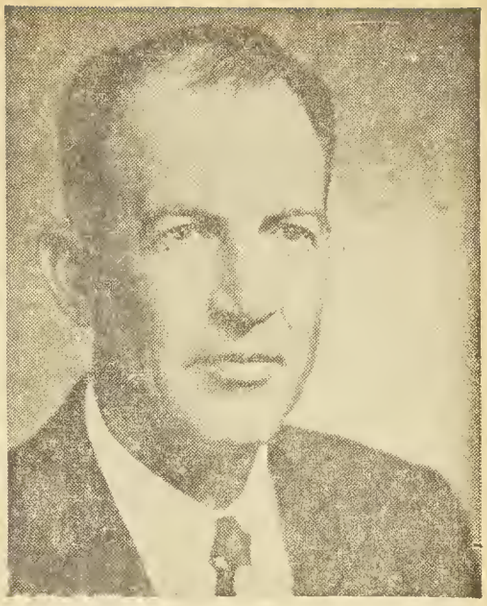
The most important point in using such a cable is to see that it is set up in a shady place where the cattle loaf or water. The vicinity of a salt box is also good, and some owners fasten the cable between a couple of gate posts where the cattle go in and out every day. A modification of this idea was used by at least one farmer who had a thicket in his pasture where the cattle had a habit of gathering during the heat of the day. He tied old sacks around the trunks and lower branches of trees and hung them from bushes. The sacks are then soaked with some kind of a fly killer or repellent every two or three weeks.

The repellent that is used will depend somewhat on the type of herd and local regulations regarding insecticides. For beef cattle, dry cows, and young stock, the cable can be soaked with a 5% DDT solution made by mixing one gallon of commercial 25% to 30% DDT in oil with 4 or 5 gallons of

(Continued on Page 24)

THE BIG SWITCH

New faces at the top as Nelsen prepares to leave REA



DARRELL DUNN, FHA Administrator in Kansas, may succeed Nelsen in REA.

According to well-informed Washington sources, REA Administrator Ancher Nelsen's long-expected resignation will become effective this month and he will return to Minnesota to run for governor this fall.

Nelsen, subject of continuous controversy since he took over the top REA job in 1953, has seemingly decided to bypass a high position in the Interior Department. Capital observers had conceded earlier that Nelsen was in line to be either Secretary or Under Secretary of Interior after Douglas McKay announced his decision to resign and run for the Senate in Oregon.

Deadline for filing in the Minnesota primary is July 23, but Nelsen is not expected to stay in Washington that long. Two other prominent Republicans are expected to oppose him in the primary.

At the end of April the Washington air was filled with rumors about Nelsen's successor. Most of the speculation centered upon Deputy Administrator Fred Strong, and Darrell Dunn, Farmers Home Administrator in Kansas.

Strong is a former Minnesota public relations man who directed Nelsen's successful bid for the lieutenant governorship of that state in 1952. When Nelsen was named REA Administrator in 1953, he brought Strong along as an assistant. A short time later Deputy Administrator William Wise, a career REA employee with 15 years' experience, was forced to resign and Strong was given his job.

Many observers discounted the possibility of Strong being named administrator. They pointed out that he would have to be confirmed by the Senate, and would almost certainly face powerful opposition.

Dunn is regarded as the most likely candidate. He is a Kansas wheat farmer who has been very successful in his FHA post. He has a long record of experience in the rural electrification program, including four years as president of the state-wide association of electric co-ops in Kansas.

In a telephone interview with the *Carolina Farmer* last month, Dunn spoke with pride of the role he played in organizing the co-op which serves his home in Kansas.

Dunn refused to confirm or deny the reports that he will succeed Nelsen. Any such announcement, he said, will have to come from the Department of Agriculture. He admitted, however, that he had heard "rumors of changes in REA," and said that, as a USDA employee, he was "interested."

ANCHER NELSEN, left, is rumored to be on his way out as REA Administrator. Fred Strong, right, Nelsen deputy, is mentioned as a possible successor.

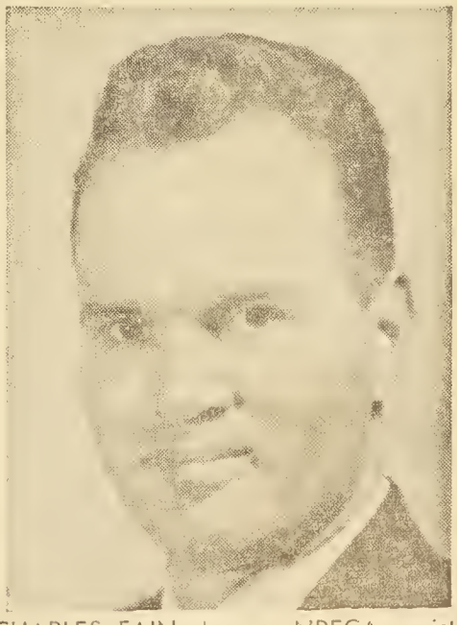
Other sources said that Dunn has been called to Washington to discuss the REA job, and has the backing of Nelsen and Secretary Benson.

Dunn told this magazine that he has been away from rural electrification for three years and holds no set opinions about some of the more controversial aspects of the program. He said he is not familiar with Nelsen's views.

Also highly regarded as a possible Nelsen successor is Dwight Meyer, state ASC chairman in Iowa. Meyer, who raises Shorthorns and Hampshire hogs on his 365 acre farm, is also president of the Iowa electric co-op association. He formerly served as a Republican member of the Iowa legislature.

Another midwestern Republican, Wil-

(Continued on Page 22)



CHARLES FAIN, former NRECA assistant manager, recently shifted to REA.

Running Water for $264

That's right — for a total of $264 the J. R. Powells have water at three locations

WATER ON PORCH is newest pride and joy of Mrs. Powell and daughter Carolyn. Outlet in nearby laundry house is also a step-saver.

RUNNING WATER, under pressure, in the farm home and two outbuildings for a total installation cost of $264? Before you say "impossible," take a look at how the J. R. Powells of Youngsville realized their 12-year water system dream for that amount.

The Powells live on a 46-acre farm which lies astride the Franklin-Granville County line near Youngsville. On the rolling land they raise corn and tobacco, along with various truck crops.

Twelve years ago, the Powells joined the Wake Electric Membership Corporation at Wake Forest and began using electricity. At that time, they were raising eight children in the small farmhouse.

With that many children, the Powells could have used all of the conveniences that electricity makes possible. But appliances cost money—and so do children. As a result, the appliances came slowly— a refrigerator, washing machine, radio: the ones a farm need most.

Running water was something to dream about during those years. With such a large family, even running water in the shed where clothes were washed would have been of tremendous help.

Actually, the Powells were better off than most farmers who do not have a water system. Their house stood only about 20 feet from the well. The endless buckets of water at least did not have to be carried too far.

Finally, two things happened to speed up the realization of the water system dream. One was the development of inexpensive plastic pipe—extremely durable and easy to install. The other was the trend toward "do-it-yourself," which set Mr. Powell to thinking that maybe he could do most of the work on a water system himself. At least he could do the outside work.

Preliminary investigation proved that he was right. So the Powells set about carrying out the first step in their water system plan. Initially, they would pipe the water to the screened porch right outside the kitchen door and install a faucet. At the same time, they would run another pipe to the nearby outbuilding where

CHICKEN HOUSE was added to the proposed water system when the Powells shifted poultry operation from broilers to layers. Waterer is automatic.

the clothes were washed.

Just about this time, they decided to switch their poultry operation from broilers to layers. The 500 leghorns would need all the water they could drink, so the water system plan was expanded to include a pipe to the chicken house, complete with an automatic waterer.

First, Mr. Powell bought his electric pump—a deep well type that costs $126. Then he bought 80 cinder blocks (25c each) to build a pump house. The $6 he paid to have the blocks laid was the total labor cost in the entire operation.

A neighbor came by to help him set the pump. They ran a large plastic pipe 3 feet down to the water. After that, it was a simple matter to reel out the plastic pipe and bury it, and hook up the connections for the faucets and the poultry waterer.

When Mr. Powell added up the total cost of his water system—pump, pipe, fixtures and labor—it came to $264.

The running water to the porch and outbuildings is the first step in what will eventually be a complete water system. Next the Powells will install a kitchen sink and bathroom.

Only two of the eight children are at home now, Carolyn, 16, and Carlos, 19. Mrs. Powell's voice is a little wistful when she talks about how helpful the water would have been when all of the children were at home.

But some things are worth waiting and planning for. For the Powells, a water system is one of them.

And, incidentally, who was it who said the "do-it-yourself" idea is not practical for farm water systems?

J. R. Powell surveys new pump house. Cost of laying blocks was only labor expense.

What is the 1956 FARM PROGRAM?

Last month, in a bewildering series of political moves that left farm people hopelessly confused, the 1956 farm program began to take final form. At the end of the month, the following provisions seemed to stand out of the shambles:

- The Administration increased price support rates on five commodities over levels announced earlier this year (see below).
- The Administration will announce later a price support program for corn produced on acreage in excess of farm allotments—which previously has not been eligible for any support.
- Some $400-million will be made available this year to support the prices of perishables, including hogs and cattle, if the Administration deems such support necessary.
- Support prices on butter and market milk will be set at rates considerably higher than last year.
- It is highly probable that Congress will pass the Soil Bank Plan within the next few weeks. Action will come too late to apply to spring crops, unless Congress follows the Administration proposal to make advance Soil Bank payments.

The above programs did not result from legislation. They could have been put into effect at any time by the Secretary of Agriculture. They were announced by the President when he explained to the people why he vetoed the Farm bill passed by Congress. The Congressional bill would have set supports for basics at 90% of parity and would have provided for establishment of the Soil Bank.

Although the Administration upped the support levels it had announced earlier in the year, the rates on most commodities will still be lower than they were in 1955.

Support Level Comparison

Commodity	1955 Rate	1956 Rate
Wheat (bu.)	$2.08	$2.00
Corn (bu.)	1.58	1.50
Cotton (lb.)	.32	.29
Peanuts (lb.)	.122	.106
Milk, mfg. (cwt)	3.15	3.25
Butterfat (lb.)	.562	.586

ON THE RECORD

Tar Heel Congressional candidates speak up on REA

With few exception, North Carolina's Congressional candidates went on record last month as being opposed to the Hoover Commission recommendations on rural electrification.

The Hoover Commission report, which rural electric leaders have strongly denounced, was the basis of four of the six questions this magazine asked the candidates to answer last month.

The questionnaire was sent to the 17 candidates who are seeking seven house seats and one senate seat. Of the 17, only four did not answer the questionnaire. These included Graham A. Barden, incumbent in the Third District, Thurman Chatham, incumbent in the Fifth, and A. Paul Kitchin, contender for C. B. Deane's seat in the Eighth.

In four districts, the incumbent is unopposed. And Ben Douglas is unopposed in the primary in the Tenth.

Space requirements will prohibit the publication of each answer, but the answers have been summarized district by district.

We have also included a summary of the voting record of the incumbents on rural electrification and a few related subjects. Any evaluation of a vote as being favorable or unfavorable must be qualified to some extent. We have used the judgment of the Tarheel Electric Membership Association and the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. So when we say an incumbent's voting record is, say 75% favorable to the program, we mean those two groups consider it to be 75% favorable.

Two other qualifications should be noted. One is that there are many Congressional votes which are not record votes, so that we have no way of knowing how the incumbents voted in such cases. On strictly rural electrification items, for example, there has not been a record vote in the House since 1948.

We also realize that a Congressman can be whole-heartedly in favor of REA but have some reservations about the related Federal power program. For that reason, we have omitted most of the Federal and public power votes. In only two cases would the inclusion of such votes have resolved in a more favorable records. These are noted.

The record as we present it here is based on what we consider 11 key votes, dating back to 1944. These include: six votes on REA issues, all of them concerning loan or administrative funds; the Rural Telephone Bill; the 1952 vote on transmission lines from Kerr Dam and other dams in the Southeast; and three votes in July, 1954, on the Atomic Energy Act. All three of the latter votes were considered vital to future co-op participation in atomic generation programs.

In the questionnaire, we asked all candidates if they would oppose legislation which would: (1) abolish the preference clause; (2) flatly forbid Federal transmission lines in areas where non-Federal lines already exist; (3) require Federal power projects to increase rates to reflect operating costs equal to taxes paid by the power companies; and, (4) require REA to depend on private bankers for its loan funds.

We also asked them if they would support the annual appropriations necessary to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement and provide adequate loan funds for REA.

Here is the record, and here is what the candidates said.

THE U. S. SENATE

SAM J. ERVIN
Incumbent, Morganton

MARSHALL KURFEES
Winston-Salem

SENATOR ERVIN'S RECORD: He has had no opportunity to cast a record vote on an REA issue as such. He entered the Senate during the controversial debates on Dixon-Yates and the Atomic Energy Act. Co-op leaders considered his Dixon-Yates votes as unfavorable, but he has repeatedly endorsed the principle of preference in the sale of Federal power to co-ops and municipalities.

Both Senator Ervin and Mr. Kurfees stated that they would oppose legislation which would repeal the preference principle. Mr. Kurfees said he would oppose legislation which would flatly prohibit the building of Federal transmission lines in areas where non-Federal lines already exist. Senator Ervin said that he did not favor the building of Federal lines in such areas, unless the owners of existing lines refuse to wheel power to co-ops at fair rates.

Both candidates said they would oppose increases in rates at Federal power projects so as to reflect operating costs equivalent to taxes paid by commercial power companies. Senator Ervin qualified his answer to apply only to preference power sold to co-ops and municipalities. He reserved judgment on other purchasers.

Both are opposed to legislation which would force REA to depend upon private bankers instead of the government for its loan funds.

Both indicated also that they would support appropriations to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement and to provide REA with sufficient loan funds.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

GRAHAM A. BARDEN
Incumbent, New Bern

JAMES O. SIMPKINS
New Bern

MR. BARDEN'S RECORD: Of the 11 key votes, Mr. Barden voted 10 times. Nine of his votes were considered favorable to rural electrification. Thus his record on these 11 issues is 90% favorable.

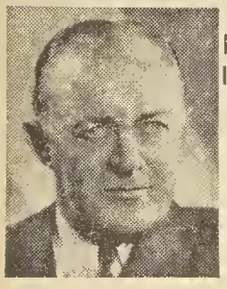
Mr. Barden did not answer the questionnaire.

Mr. Simpkins stated emphatically that he would oppose any legislation designed to repeal or render ineffective the preference principle. He said he would also oppose efforts to flatly prevent the government from building transmission lines to market power generated at Federal projects when non-Federal lines were already in the area. He also opposes the theory that power rates at Federal dams should be raised to reflect operating costs paid by commercial power companies.

Mr. Simpkins also says he would oppose efforts to make REA depend upon private bankers for its loan funds. If elected, he says he will support appropriations to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement and provide adequate loan funds for REA.

★ ★ ★

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT



HAROLD D. COOLEY
Incumbent, Nashville

W. E. DEBNAM
Raleigh

MR. COOLEY'S RECORD: Of the 11 key votes, Mr. Cooley voted on 10. Nine of his votes are considered favorable to rural electrification. His record on these 11 issues is 90% favorable. Over-all, on rural electrification and related public power issues, his record is slightly over 90% favorable.

Both Mr. Cooley and Mr. Debnam say they would oppose legislation to repeal or weaken the preference principle. Both would oppose also efforts to forbid the government from ever building transmission lines in areas where non-Federal lines already exist. Mr. Debnam says, however, that the government should build such lines only as a last resort, after all other efforts to work out means of delivering Federal power have failed. Mr. Cooley notes that the ability of the government to build lines is a valuable bargaining point in the negotiation of "wheeling" contracts with private companies.

Mr. Debnam did not feel qualified to take a stand on whether he would oppose legislation to raise power rates at Federal dams to reflect operating costs equal to taxes paid by commercial companies. Mr. Cooley said that he would oppose such legislation. He added that the opponents of Federal dams are the ones who advocate such rate increases, usually on the grounds that the projects are subsidized. He said that commercial power companies are obtaining more subsidy through the accelerated tax amortization write-offs than they ever claimed existed in the Federal power projects.

Both said they would oppose legislation which would require REA to depend upon private bankers for its loan funds. Mr. Cooley added that if the electric and telephone co-ops were able to borrow from the bankers at all, the interest rate would be much higher than the present two per cent. And a higher interest rate, he said, would

Both said they would support the annual appropriations jeopardize the success of the co-ops.
necessary to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement. Mr. Cooley noted that this appropriation is really just a bookkeeping transaction, since the Interior Department (which markets the power) returns many dollars to the Treasury for every dollar of appropriations necessary to carry out the contract.

Both said they would also support appropriations necessary to insure adequate loan funds for REA. Mr. Cooley added that these loan funds cost the taxpayers nothing, since the co-ops repay them with interest. The rural electric cooperatives, he said, have the finest repayment record in lending history.

★ ★ ★

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

THURMAN CHATHAM
Incumbent, Winston-Salem

RALPH J. SCOTT
Danbury

MR. CHATHAM'S RECORD: He had an opportunity to vote on only four of the 11 key issues. He actually voted three times, one of which is considered favorable to rural electrification. His record on the key votes is thus 33 1/3% favorable.

Mr. Chatham did not answer the questionnaire.

Mr. Scott said he would oppose legislation to destroy the preference clause and prevent the government from building transmission lines from Federal projects when other lines already exist.

Mr. Scott said he would also oppose efforts to increase Federal power rates so as to reflect operating costs equal to taxes paid by commercial power companies. He would also oppose legislation which would force REA to depend upon private bankers for loan funds.

Mr. Scott said he would support annual appropriations to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement and provide adequate loan funds for REA.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

CARL T. DURHAM
Incumbent, Chapel Hill

RALPH H. SCOTT
Haw River

MR. DURHAM'S RECORD: He has voted on all 11 of the key votes. Six of the votes are considered favorable to rural electrification. His record on the 11 issues is 54% favorable.

Both Mr. Durham and Mr. Scott said they would oppose efforts to repeal the preference principle. Mr. Scott added that, if anything, co-ops and municipals should be given the opportunity to buy more Federal power. Both also said they would oppose legislation which would prevent the government from ever building transmission lines from Federal dams where private lines already exist.

Mr. Durham did not answer the question about whether he would oppose efforts to increase power rates at Federal projects to a level that would correspond to taxes paid by private companies. Mr. Scott said he would oppose such legislation.

Both said they would oppose efforts to require REA to depend upon private bankers for loan funds. Mr. Scott pointed out that such legislation would put co-ops at the mercy of the people who would like to see them destroyed.

Both also said they would support appropriations necessary to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement and to provide adequate loan funds for REA. Mr. Durham noted that he has consistently supported the budget requests and at times Congress has appropriated more than REA requested.

★ ★ ★

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

F. ERTEL CARLYLE
Incumbent, Lumberton

ALTON LENNON
Wilmington

MR. CARLYLE'S RECORD: He has had an opportunity to vote on five of the 11 key issues, and voted on all five. Four votes are considered favorable to rural electrification. Thus his record on these 11 votes is 80% favorable.

MR. LENNON'S RECORD: During his Senate career, Mr. Lennon voted twice on important REA appropriations bills. Both votes were favorable. Co-op leaders considered his Dixon-Yates votes unfavorable, but he supported the preference principle in a crucial vote during the Atomic Energy Bill debate.

Both candidates said they would oppose efforts to repeal the preference principle. Both would oppose also legislation which would flatly prohibit the Federal Government from building transmission lines from Federal dams where private lines already exist. Mr. Lennon notes that the passage of such legislation would leave co-ops at the mercy of private power companies.

Both are opposed to increasing Federal power rates to reflect operating costs equal to taxes paid by commercial power companies. Both also said that they would oppose efforts to require REA to depend upon private bankers for loan funds. Mr. Lennon added that the rural electrification program would not have developed had REA been forced to depend upon the private money market.

Both said they would support appropriations to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement, and to provide adequate loan funds for REA.

★ ★ ★

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

C. B. DEANE
Incumbent,
Rockingham

A. PAUL KITCHIN
Wadesboro

MR. DEANE'S RECORD: He had an opportunity to vote on 10 of the 11 key issues, and voted on all 10. Eight of the votes are considered favorable to rural electrification. Thus Mr. Deane's record on these 11 issues is 80% favorable. Over-all, on rural electrification and related public power issues, Mr. Deane's record is 90% favorable.

Mr. Kitchin did not return the questionnaire.

Mr. Deane said that each Congress within recent years has upheld the preference principle, that the laws in regard to this principle are sound and should not be changed. He said the Hoover Commission recommendation which would forbid the construction of Federal transmission lines is unnecessary, and that each proposal to build such lines should be given individual consideration.

Mr. Deane said that it would not be in the public interest to raise Federal power rates to correspond with the taxes paid by commercial power companies. This, he said, would remove the yardstick whereby utility rates have been generally established.

Mr. Deane said that an increase in the interest rates on REA loans would prove disastrous to many co-ops. He said the present interest rate is sound and he does not anticipate legislation to increase it.

He said he would support the annual appropriations needed to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement, and to provide adequate loan funds for REA. Mr. Deane noted that as a member of the Appropriations Committee he has for years insisted upon sufficient loan funds for REA operations.

ELEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

HUGH A. WELLS
Shelby

B. L. WHITENER
Gastonia

R. W. GARDNER
Shelby

Three candidates are seeking the seat vacated by Woodrow Jones. None of them has had previous Congressional experience.

Mr. Gardner did not return the questionnaire.

Both Mr. Wells and Mr. Whitener said they would oppose efforts to repeal the preference principle in the disposal of Federal power. Mr. Wells said he would oppose legislation which would flatly prevent the government from building transmission lines from any Federal dam where private lines already exist. Such legislation, he added, would render the entire Federal power program ineffective. Mr. Whitener said that such legislation seemed to be too broad, and that the rural electrification program should not be prey of either the government or non-Federal groups.

Both said they are opposed to the Hoover Commission recommendation to raise Federal power rates to correspond with taxes paid by private power companies. Both indicated, however, that Federal power projects should pay their own way as nearly as possible.

Both said they are opposed to legislation which would, in effect, raise the interest rates paid by REA cooperatives. Mr. Wells noted that the Hoover Commission recommendation to require REA to depend upon private bankers would wreck the entire program. Mr. Whitener said that farm families are having a tough time already, without increasing interest rates.

The two candidates said they would support appropriations to carry out the Kerr Dam wheeling arrangement and to provide adequate REA loan funds.

President Signs $760-Million Upper Colorado River Bill

AUGUSTA, Ga. — President Eisenhower signed the $760?million Upper Colorado River project bill last month, terming it "one I am glad to sign. . . ."

Newsmen were called to the temporary White House on the Augusta National Golf Club where the President was spending a week golfing and working, to observe the President's signing ceremonies.

Eisenhower told reporters that the Upper Colorado River project "represents what I believe in, treating a whole river valley as a unit. It goes from top to bottom." He said the bill "recognizes that water is getting to be our most valuable resource."

In Washington, meanwhile, Thomas Stokes, a nationally-syndicated columnist, found an inconsistency in the President's remarks. Stokes compared them with his attitude toward development of the Hells Canyon section of the Snake River.

There the President is neglecting the vast potential of the Hells Canyon stretch of the Snake River by considering it an isolated unit to be partially developed by the Idaho Power Co., rather than considering development of the whole Columbia River Basin, Stokes pointed out.

The Upper Colorado project contains plans for four major power dams in addition to 11 water supply units on the Colorado and its various tributaries.

The two largest dams are Glen Canyon on the Colorado River near the Arizona-Utah border and Fliming Gorge on the Green River in Utah. The President anticipated that construction contracts will be signed early in 1957. The two smaller dams are the Curecanti in Colorado and Navajo in New Mexico.

Breast Blisters Common On Birds

Although there are no sure preventive measures against breast blisters on chickens, good management practices will keep this trouble to a minimum, according to R. S. Dearstyne of the State College poultry science department.

Breast blisters aren't uncommon among chickens, especially broilers or heavy breeds of layers. The abnormality is usually caused by a constant irritation of the area coming in contact with wire floors, unbevelled perches, or sharp objects.

Dearstyne says that one way to cut down on breast blisters is to raise the feed hoppers high enough so that the birds have to stand to eat.

Power Company Tax Subsidies Continue

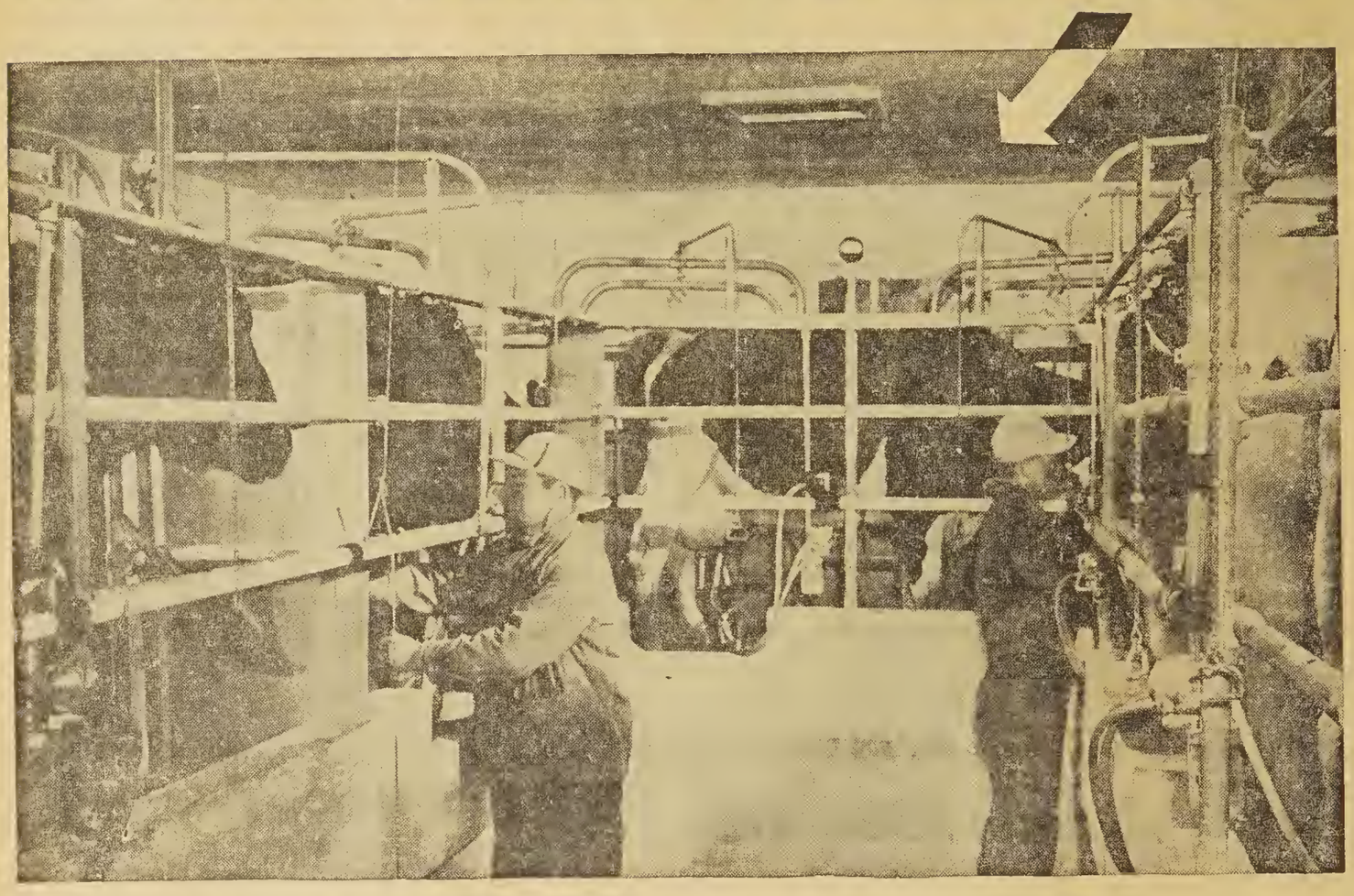
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Office of Defense Mobilization certified $174,675,272 of electric power companies' construction plans as "defense mobilization" early last month, approximately 50% of which will be subsidized by Federal tax funds under the rapid tax amortization program, according to Dr. Clay L. Cochran, NRECA Legislative, Management and Research Director.

Although the rapid tax amortization subsidy program expired on December 31, 1955, ODM is still approving billions of dollars in tax subsidies for industries which applied for the tax subsidies prior to December 31. The most recent tax subsidies for the power company facilities cover the period of March 22 through April 4.

According to Cochran, ODM has approved, through March 22, $6,174,220,111 of power companies' planned construction of which $2,975,617,570 was approved for a quick amortization tax subsidy. On an average, ODM approves for subsidy 48.1% of applications approved.

In addition, the Defense Electric Production Administration has approved an additional $522,816,000 in construction of which $264,992,000 is approved for the tax subsidies. DEPA makes the preliminary approval. ODM makes final approval on all applications.

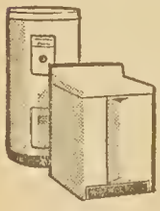
Hot water problems that start here...



end with G.E.'s *New Quick Recovery* WATER HEATER

To the farmer, whose hot water demands are greatest . . . G.E.'s new Quick Recovery Water Heater is an economical, dependable answer.

This new heater delivers *150 degree water in just 33 minutes from a cold start!* And, tests have shown that this new model can supply *more than 3 times* the average family's monthly hot water needs (based on studies among 200 thousand domestic hot water users).



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You'll get oceans of hot water—enough, for instance, for your wife to wash a load of clothes every hour all day long. Get a safe, dependable General Electric Quick Recovery Heater. In house or barn, you just install it and forget it.

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THRESHOLD of a NEW ERA

Minnesota co-op to build first REA atomic power plant

Rural electrification in America reached a new milestone April 19 with the Atomic Energy Commission's approval of proposals for small atomic reactors submitted by the Rural Cooperative Power Association at Elk River, Minn., and the Wolverine Electric Cooperative at Big Rapids, Mich.

Sen. Edward Thye (Minn.) called AEC's announcement "an historic step in the development of nuclear and atomic power for peacetime uses . . ." adding, "it demonstrates the keen interest this Administration has shown in assisting the rural electric cooperatives in their attempts to utilize this type of energy."

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Minn.) observed, "At long last we seem to be moving into the long-promised era of peaceful atomic energy. Nothing demonstrates this to me so vividly as this decision, belated as it is, and after the long delay, to support the development of atomic power reactors in a small mid-western community. We are at last on the threshhold of a new era . . ."

Neither Sen. Patrick MacNamara (Mich.) nor Sen. Charles Potter (Mich.) were available for comment on AEC's approval of the Wolverine Electric's approval.

Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chairman and president of AMF Atomics, Inc., a subsidiary of American Machine and Foundry Co. which designed and will construct Elk River's reactor, predicted that the Minnesota cooperative's reactor will be the first atomic power plant to provide competitive low-cost power in the United States.

NRECA General Manager Clyde T. Ellis reiterated his prediction made at the time Elk River re-submitted its proposal that "first low-cost competitive power in America will be produced by a rural electric cooperative and not from any of the AEC-approved atomic reactors proposed by the comercial power companies." He added, "AEC's approval of the two rural electrics' proposals culminates three years of struggling by rural electrics to participate in the atomic power program."

Both Elk River and Wolverine Electric submitted their proposals to AEC under the second round experimental power reactor program.

The Elk River atomic power plant will be a 22,000 kw AMF closed-cycle boiling water reactor. Elk River originally submitted its proposal on June 13, 1955. Last September AEC turned down the proposal saying that it had no criteria for a small reactor program. It was re-submitted under the February 1 deadline.

Wolverine will construct a 10,000 kw atomic reactor, designed by the Foster-Wheeler Corp. of New York, N. Y. Its proposal was also submitted under the February 1 deadline for the second round experimental reactor program.

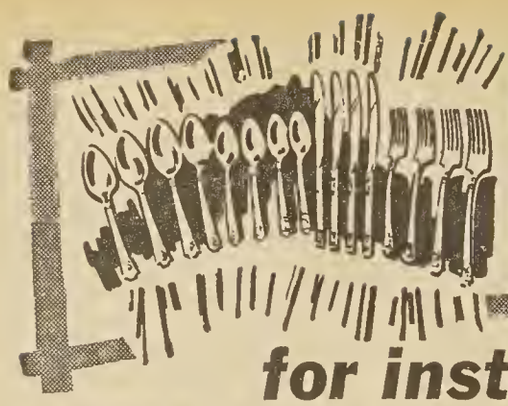
Both Elk River and Wolverine are in high fuel cost areas, where there is a lack of waterfall for hydro-electric power plus a lack of fossil fuels. Coal has to be transported long distances into each of the areas.

AMF's Gen. Smith said the Elk River reactor will be under construction within 18 months following completion of negotiations between Elk River and AEC.

The Elk River reactor will produce electric power at a cost of less than eight mills per kilowatt hour, according to AMF estimates.

DEFINITION

TORNADO: Any violent or destructive windstorm. A whirlwind.



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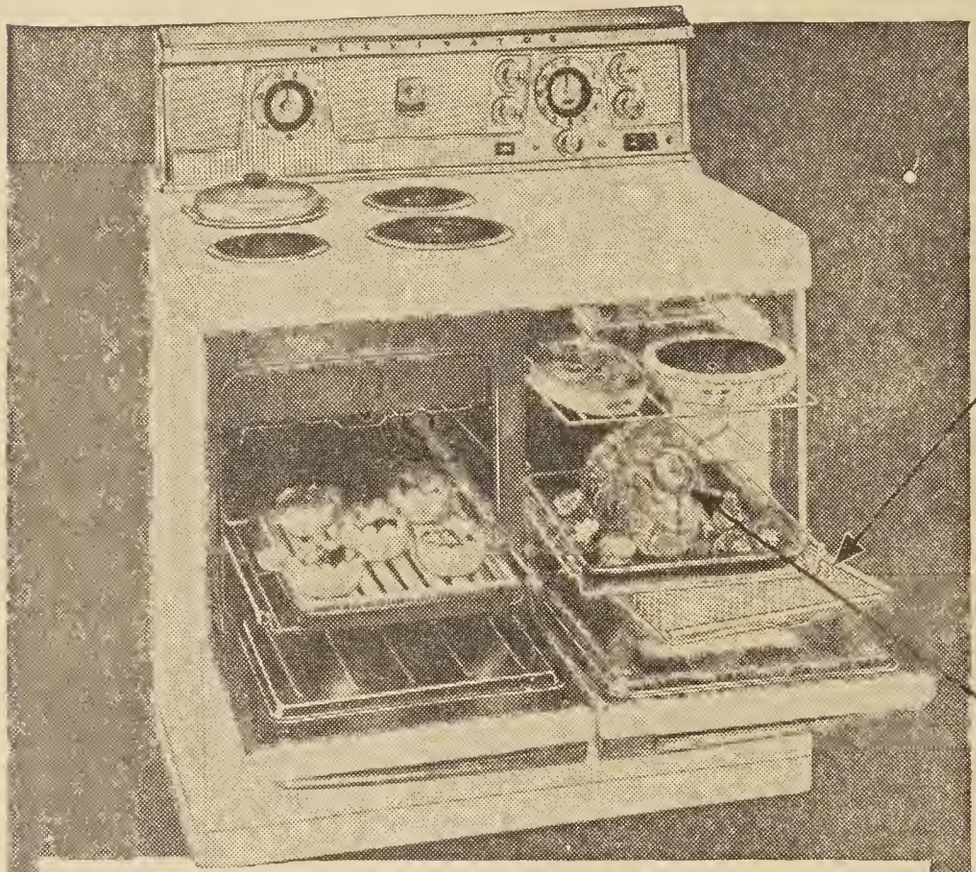
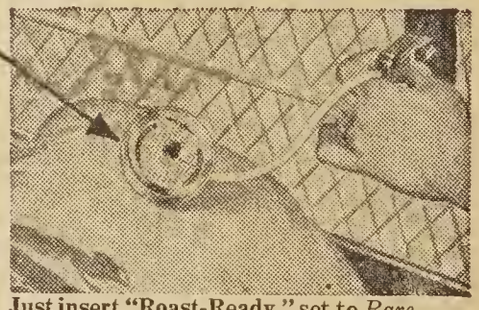


Now! An end to the drudgery of oven cleaning!

Disposable aluminum oven linings—when soiled, just throw them away. Put in new linings—on top, bottom, and both sides—in a jiffy!

At last! An Automatic Meat Thermometer that turns off the oven, flashes light when roast is done!



Just insert "Roast-Ready," set to *Rare, Medium* or *Well-Done,* and plug into outlet. When it's ready, a light on the back-guard says "Roast-Ready"!

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CARTHAGE
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CLARKTON
Prince Brothers

CLINTON
Sampson Hardware Co.

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CONCORD
Hinson's Economy Store
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DUNN
Home Furniture Co.
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Cut Rate Furniture
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Rose Furniture Co.

JONESVILLE
Blackwelder Furniture

KANNAPOLIS
Phillips Elec. Service
Kannapolis Home & Auto

KENLY
Watson Hardware & Oil Co.

KINSTON
Baker Furniture Co.

LA GRANGE
Lenoir Hardware Co.

LAURINBURG
Dub's Service

LENOIR
Economy Auto Supply
Shields Refrigeration

LEXINGTON
Alexander's Auto Supply
City Appliance Co.

LIBERTY
Jenkins, Inc.

LILLINGTON
Blackman Furniture Co.
McIntyre Home & Auto Supply

LOUISBURG
Benton-Green Bros., Inc.

MACCLESFIELD
Corbitt & Dail

MAGNOLIA
L. E. Pope Furniture Co.

MARSHALL
O. C. Rector Hdwe.

MAXTON
Hester Kinlaw Furniture Co.

MIDDLESEX
Middlesex Furniture Co.

MOCKSVILLE
C. J. Angell Appliance

MONCURE
Moncure Furniture Co.

MONROE
The Huntley Co.
Wooten Appliance Co.

MORGANTON
Kirksey & Co.
Morganton Home & Auto Store

MOUNT GILEAD
Mt. Gilead Furniture Co.

MOUNT OLIVE
Reath Jones Cash Store

NASHVILLE
Home Furniture & Floor Covering Co.

NEW BERN
Economy Auto Supply Co.
Hunning's Home & Auto Supply

NEW LONDON
Harris & Nash

NORWOOD
Morton Appliance

NORTH WILKESBORO
Caroiina Home & Auto Supply

OXFORD
Granville Furniture Co.

PARKTON
J. Q. Parnell

PINETOPS
Crisp Bros. Furniture Co.

PINK HILL
T. A. Turner & Co.

RAEFORD
Wood Furniture Co.

RALEIGH
B. F. Goodrich Co.
Raleigh Furniture Co.

RAMSEUR
Watkins Leonard Co.

RED SPRINGS
Sanders Furniture Co.

REIDSVILLE
B. F. Goodrich
Cain & Stedman
Sands Furniture

ROBERSONVILLE
Croom Refrigeration

ROCKINGHAM
Blake-Bowies Furniture Co.

ROCKY MOUNT
Broughton-Dixon
Economy Auto Supply

ROSEBORO
Butler Furniture Co.

ROSE HILL
Frederick's

RURAL HALL
Slate Furniture Co.

SALEMBURG
Royal Brothers Hardware

SALISBURY
B. F. Goodrich Store
Haden Tire Service
City Appliance Co.

SANFORD
Gaiiup's Hardware Co.
Thomasson Furniture Co.

SILER CITY
Butler Furniture Co.

SNOW HILL
L. L. Murphrey, Jr.
Newcomb Appliance Co.

SOUTHERN PINES
Brown's Auto Supply, Inc.

SPRING HOPE
Branham Furniture Co.

STATESVILLE
Blackweider Furniture Co.
B. F. Goodrich Store

STOKES
Jerome Perkins

ST. PAULS
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Quinn Miller Co.

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Benton Green Furniture Co.
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THOMASVILLE
Alman Shaw Furniture Co.
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Refrigeration Sales & Service

TROY
Barns-Allen Hdwe.

VANCEBORO
White Hardware Co., Inc.

VASS
McKeithan Hardware Co.

WADESBORO
Forlow-Scarborough Hdwe.

WAKE FOREST
Smith Furniture Co., Inc.

WALLACE
B. & P. Electric & Refrigeration Service

WARSAW
Warsaw Furniture Co.

WASHINGTON
Tailey Brothers Supply

WENDELL
Lewis Furniture Co.

WEST JEFFERSON
Doliar Electric Co.

WILLIAMSTON
Farmers Supply Co.

WINSTON-SALEM
B. F. Goodrich
Crim-Brunt-Green
CBS, Inc.

WINTON
Road Furniture Co.

YADKINVILLE
Yadkin Furniture Co.

HAVE YOU TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF THE CHANCE-OF-A-LIFETIME

Electric Range Offer?

If you buy an electric range from a TARHEEL PLAN DEALER during the remaining days of May, the dealer and your co-op offer you FREE INSTALLATION and and a supply of FREE ELECTRICITY for its operation.

There's still time to participate in the revolutionary plan for buying a new electric range—the range promotion plan offered by your electric appliance dealer and your electric membership corporation. The plan holds good through the remaining days of May. Here's how it works:

Sixteen cooperatives, through the cooperation of local dealers, will offer FREE INSTALLATION and several months of FREE ELECTRICITY to members who buy their first electric range during this period.

In addition, many distributors and dealers have arranged to offer special range bargains of their own during April and May.

Here's how this revolutionary plan works:

FREE INSTALLATION—You buy the range of your choice through any participating TARHEEL PLAN dealer. He will deliver the range to you and install it absolutely free. This alone will mean a saving to you of approximately $35. In many cases, the saving will be even greater.

FREE ELECTRICITY—Members who buy an electric range from a participating dealer will get free electricity to operate it for several months. Most co-ops offer the free electricity for four months, some five months and some six.

The free electricity works this way: The average range uses 100 kilowatt-hours of electricity per month. So the co-ops will give new range purchasers credit on their bill for 125 kilowatt hours each month (some co-ops are giving a flat $2 credit each month). This should more than cover the cost of operating the range.

All of these things make April and May THE time to buy an electric range. The range promotion is the first activity scheduled under the new TARHEEL PLAN FOR RURAL ELECTRIC LIVING announced last month in the *Carolina Farmer*. Promotions of other appliances are being planned now for later presentation.

In announcing the range promotion, co-op officials pointed out that it is possible only through the cooperation of local dealers. The co-ops could not carry out such promotions by themselves.

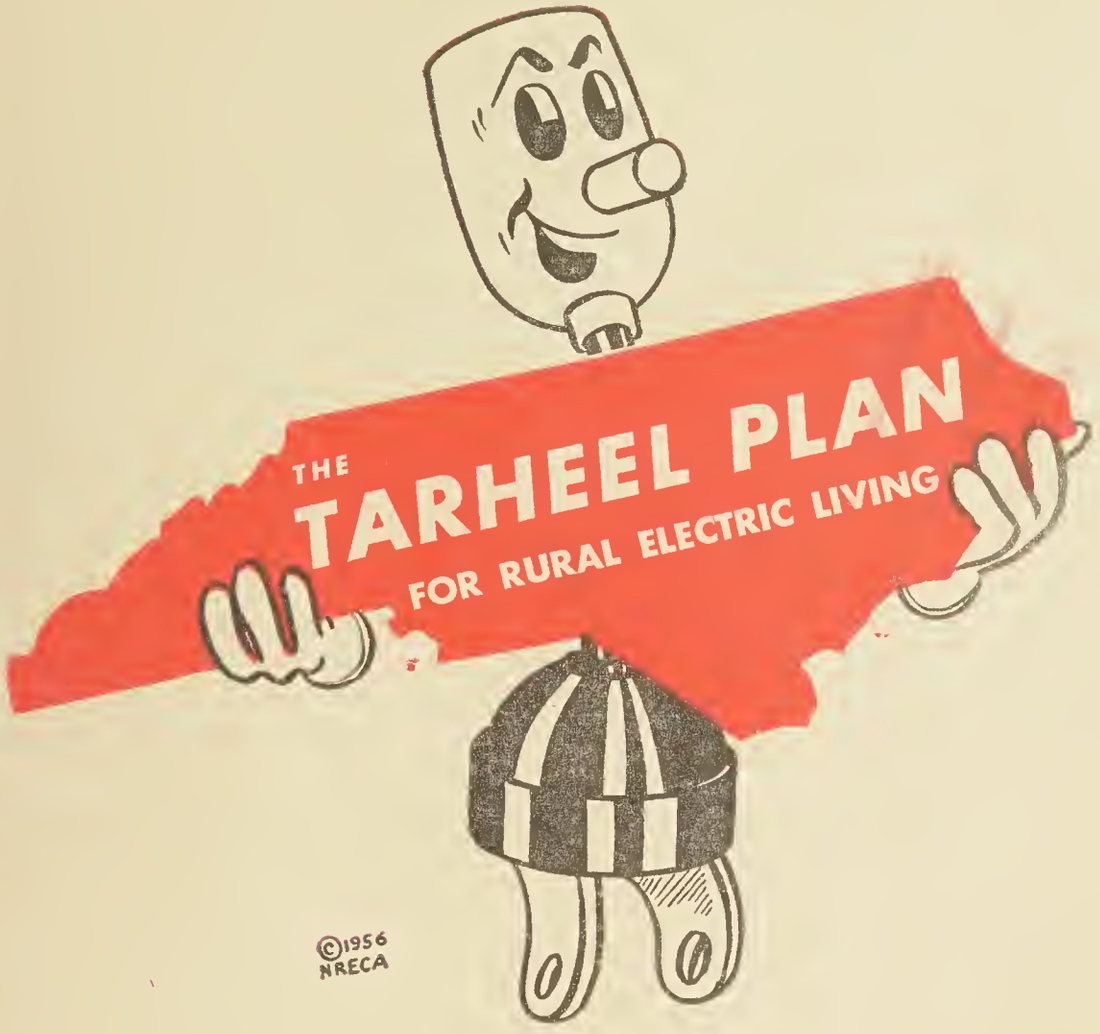
All reputable dealers in each co-op area were invited to participate. Watch your local co-op newsletter or other publicity material for the names of those who are cooperating in your area.

This promotion is designed to bring you the benefits of volume sales in the electric co-op market. If it is successful, the promotion will be good for everyone concerned—but the consumer who buys a range will reap far greater benefits than anyone else.

Because this is true, and because we believe in the objectives of the TARHEEL PLAN, the editors of this magazine heartily endorse the range campaign. If you do not already own an electric range, we urge you to take advantage of what is truly a "chance of a lifetime." Your local dealer or co-op manager will be happy to work with you in securing whatever financing you may require.

LOOK FOR THIS SYMBOL

WE PARTICIPATE IN



It identifies the dealers who participate in this range event

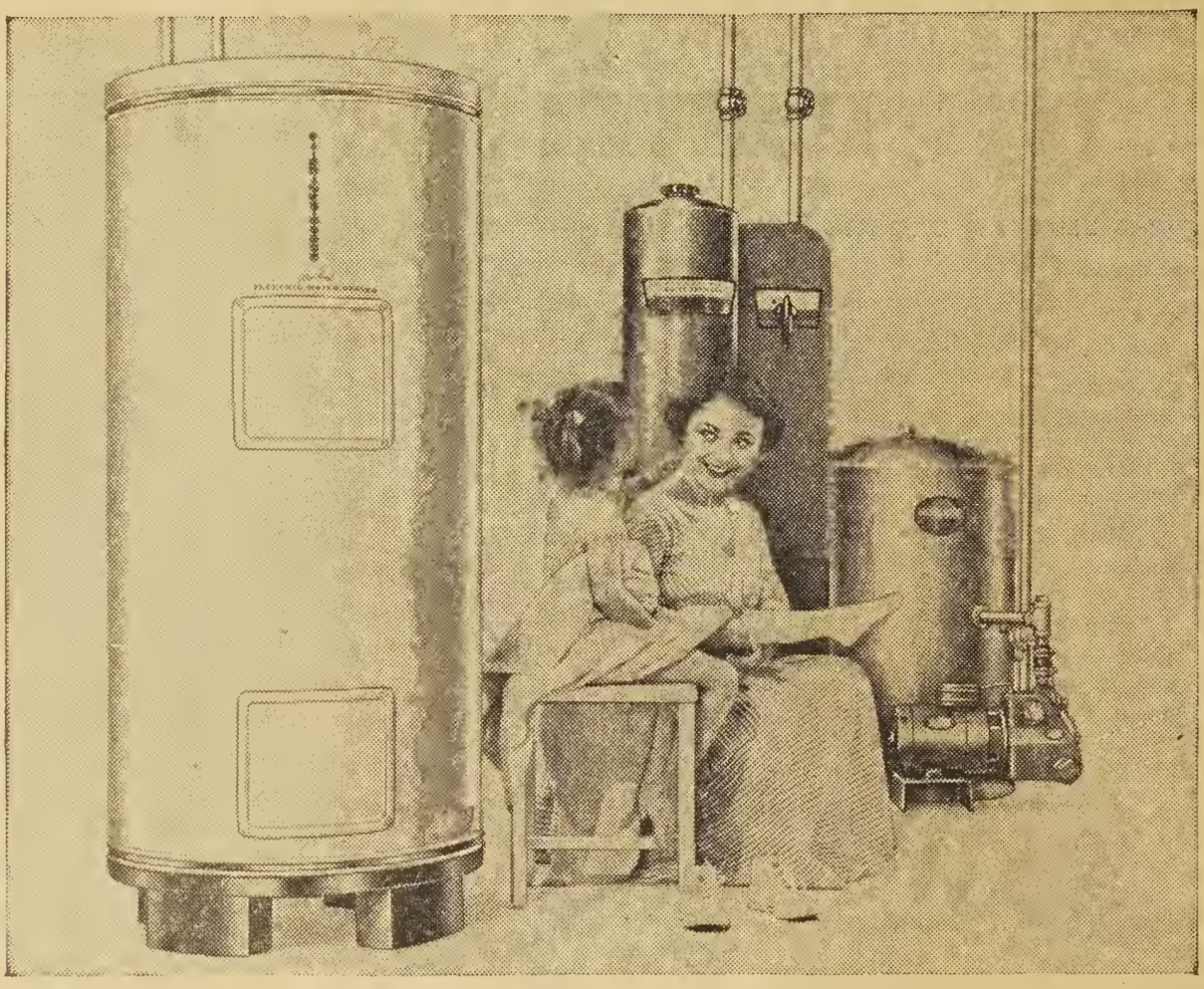
Yes, when you shop for your range this month, be sure to look for the TARHEEL PLAN symbol. You'll find that a number of progressive appliance dealers in your area—who sell a variety of brand merchandise—will be displaying it.

The symbol marks the dealer as a participant in the TARHEEL PLAN. It means that he offers free installation of your new range, and is helping your local co-op offer you a supply of free electricity.

But it also means far more than that. TARHEEL PLAN dealers are pledged to do much more than just sell you an appliance. They guarantee the manufacturer's warranty, for example, and will help you arrange low-cost financing.

During April and May, you'll be seeing the names of your local TARHEEL PLAN dealers in co-op newsletters, in newspaper advertising, and in direct mail pieces. Then, throughout the year, they will be offering you other special values on the electrical appliances you need.

Your TARHEEL PLAN dealer is endorsed by your local electric cooperative. Visit him soon—and have him deliver and install your new electric range.



"Can Daddy have a hot bath, too?"

You bet he can, Suzie! That new Fairbanks-Morse electric water heater puts out plenty of hot water for everyone in the family.

And the heater is part of a complete Fairbanks-Morse water supply and conditioning system. Even though they live beyond the reach of city water mains, Dad and the girls enjoy all the blessings of running water under pressure.

Heater, softener and pump—they'll still be working when Suzie is all grown up. Dad wanted the years of dependable service that only Fairbanks-Morse *quality* gives.

See dealer listings below

The chances are that a Fairbanks-Morse water heater dealer is located near you. More than likely he will also handle Fairbanks-Morse electric water systems and water softeners. If you find that no F-M dealer is within driving distance, write for a free water heater folder. Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

a name worth remembering when you want the BEST

WATER SYSTEMS • GENERATING SETS • MOWERS • MAGNETOS • PUMPS • MOTORS • SCALES • DIESEL LOCOMOTIVES AND ENGINES

SEE YOUR FAIRBANKS MORSE DEALER

ABERDEEN
Aberdeen Hdwe. Co.

ALBEMARLE
Lowder Hdwe. Co.

ASHEBORO
Lowes Asheboro Hdwe. Co.

ASHEVILLE
Lowe's Hdwe. Co.

BELHAVEN
F. L. Voliva Hdwe. Co.

BURGAW
Harrell's Dept. Store

CHARLOTTE
Godley Bros. Co.
Mt. Holly Rd.
Griffin Hdwe. & Supply Co.
Lowe's Charlotte Hdwe.
Mecklenburg Well & Pump
4622 Monroe Rd.
F. E. Roberts Co.

CONCORD
Haygood-Richmond Hdwe. Co.

CLARKTON
E. J. Cox Co., Inc.

CLINTON
Sampson Hdwe. Co.

DALLAS
Summey Hdwe. & Implement Co.

DUNN
McLamb Supply Co.

DURHAM
Glen Crabtree Hdwe. Co.
J. P. Jones & Son

ELIZABETHTOWN
Bladen Hdwe. Co.

FAYETTEVILLE
King Hdwe. Co.
L. S. Hardware

FOREST CITY
J. W. Davis Co.

GASTONIA
E. L. Lowie & Co.
Gastonia Mill Supply Co.

GOLDSBORO
Electric Sales, Inc.

GREENSBORO
Greensboro Plbg. Supply Co.
Fleet-Plummer
Southside Hdwe. Co.

HENDERSON
R. I. Burroughs

HICKORY
D. M. Boyd & Co.
Shuford Hdwe. Co., Inc.

HOLLY RIDGE
Boom Town Grocery

KING
Stevens-Merritt Co.

LAURINBURG
Covington Supply Co.

LENOIR
Bernhardt-Seagle Co.

LEXINGTON
Carolina Appliance Co.
Lexington Hdwe. Co.
Shoaf Appliance Co.

LORAY
Steverson Bros. Well Drilling

LOUISBURG
Franklin Farmers Exchange

LUMBERTON
K. M. Biggs, Inc.
Lumberton Trading Co.

MONROE
Monroe Hdwe. Co.

MORGANTON
Kirksey & Co.
Union Hdwe. Co.

MOUNT OLIVE
Garner Brothers
Murray Supply Co.

NEWPORT
Allen & Bell Hdwe. Co.

NORTH WILKESBORO
North Wilkesboro Hdwe. Co.

OXFORD
Montague Bros. Inc.

PEMBROKE
Pates Supply Co.

PIKESVILLE
Thompson Elec. & Plbg.

PILOT MTN.
Harris Hdwe.

RAEFORD
McLaughlin Co.

RALEIGH
Ferguson Hdwe. Co.
2900 Hillsboro St.
J. P. Hunt & Sons
323 W. Martin St.

REIDSVILLE
Hudson & Lester Co.

ROCKINGHAM
J. F. Hicks Furniture Co.

SANFORD
Southern Utilities Corp.
Western Auto Assn. Stores

SELMA
Floyd C. Price & Sons

SPARTA
Lowes Sparta Hdwe. Co.

STANTONSBURG
J. L. Jenkins Co.
Rex. Accessory Shop

STATESVILLE
Statesville Implement Co.

THOMASVILLE
Lowder Supply Co.

WARSAW
Farmers Hdwe. Co.

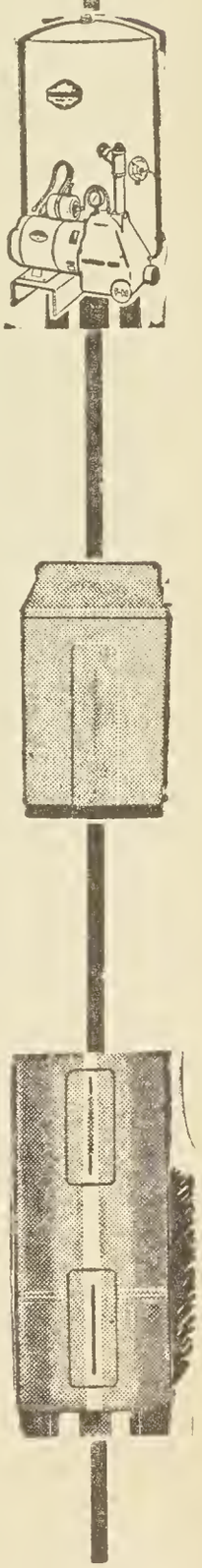
WASHINGTON
E. L. Youmans Co.

WEST END
Johnson Hdwe. & Furniture Co.

WILLIAMSTON
Martin Tractor & Truck Co.

WILMINGTON
Bridgers Trading Co.
121 Red Cross St.
G. I. Surplus Store
1301 Castle St.

WINSTON SALEM
E. E. Bodenheimer Pipe & Supply



Ask for Free Booklet

Your Fairbanks-Morse dealer will be glad to give you a copy of the new, authoritative booklet, "How to Select an Ideal Water System." It gives you the kind of information about installing water systems you want to know; or, just mail the coupon. We'll send you the booklet at once.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 609 Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.

Send us your free booklet, "How to Select an Ideal Water System."

We are buying first pump.....We want to replace our old one.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... State .....

SOUTHERN ENGINEERING
COMPANY
ARCHITECTS—ENGINEERS
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

USE OUR
RURAL EXCHANGE

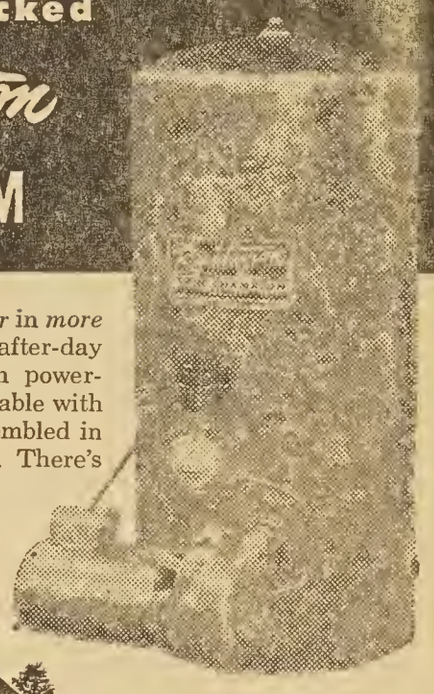
Full Or Part Time Agents

No Experience Required—No Money Risk
Make Pay Day Every Day Selling Big Line Food and Household Products, Greeting Cards, Jewelry, Novelties. Fast Selling Premium and Combination Deals. Best Quality, Low Prices, Big Profits. Send No Money. Write for Particulars and Sample Leading Product FREE.

J. W. GIBSON COMPANY
Dept. 634 Indianapolis 6, Ind.

SLOW DOWN AND LIVE ON NORTH CAROLINA HIGHWAYS

PLENTY OF WATER
EVERYWHERE YOU NEED IT
with a power-packed
Rapidayton
WATER SYSTEM



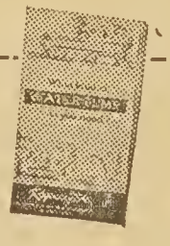
Modern farms require *more water* in *more places*—and dependable, day-after-day *water service.* You can rely on power-packed Rapidayton pumps, available with horizontal or vertical tanks, assembled in one unit, ready for installation. There's one for *your* need. Completely automatic. Install a Rapidayton and forget it. Rush coupon for additional information.

This 42-gal. vertical tank TWIN Champion meets FHA requirements.

See the Rapidayton TWIN* Champion
*TRADEMARK

See the Rapidayton Twin Champion, a TWO-impeller package model that loafs along while pumping full capacity at 40 lbs. pressure (compared to 50% to 80% loss in single-impeller pumps). Goes down to 150 ft. Has Quad-Volute design for maximum efficiency; Quick-Connect flange for easy installation with plastic or steel pipe.

Get Valuable Booklet FREE



The Tait Manufacturing Co.
Established in 1908 as The Dayton Pump & Mfg. Co.
Rural Sales Dept. 147, Dayton 1, Ohio
Please rush free copy of valuable booklet,
"What Kind of Water Pump Do You Need?"

Name _____
Address or RFD _____
City _____ State _____

THE BIG SWITCH

(Continued from Page 7)

liam Wisdom of Iowa, was also mentioned as a candidate for the REA post. Wisdom is executive secretary of the state-wide co-op association in Iowa.

The sudden turn of events in Washington was complicated by an almost overnight job switch that involved Charles Fain, assistant general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. In mid-April Fain announced that he was leaving NRECA to become an assistant to Ancher Nelsen at REA.

Fain's new job at REA is outside civil service. It is a new position created by Nelsen. Faced with the flurry of rumors about Nelsen's resignation only a few days after the Fain appointment, observers could only guess at Fain's future role in REA.

In the interview, Dunn told this magazine that he had not talked to Fain, and knew him only casually, if at all.

Near the end of the month, NRECA announced that Joe Jenness, executive manager of the Kansas co-op association, would succeed Fain. From the whirlwind of rumor and change, this was the only sure appointment. But others were sure to follow quickly.

Exit the Rooster

Apparently many small poultry flock owners still believe that they need a few roosters to keep their hens company.

But, as much of a shock as this may be to the males, those hens will perform just as well without any love life, according to R. S. Dearstyne of the State College poultry science department.

On a commercial scale, in fact, it's almost a universal practice to exclude males from the flock throughout the entire year. Dearstyne says that the production of infertile eggs has much to commend it as far as the quality of eggs is concerned. The same goes for the large flock or small.

He points out the poultry industry is making a constant effort to increase the consumption of eggs and one egg in a carton showing embryonic development may well take a family of consumers off the egg market.

Dearstyne emphasizes that the small flock owner who markets some eggs will make a real contribution to the "quality egg cause," if he will eliminate the males from his flock.

WILLIE WIREDHAND
WILLIE, THIS IS A LOT OF NONSENSE! YOU'RE PUTTING FAR TOO MUCH WORK AND MONEY INTO THIS IRRIGATION STUFF!
AND ALL TO WATER SOME DARN FOOL BEANS!!
SURE! SURE!!
NOT THAT I CAN'T USE THE MONEY FOR SHOOTING THESE LEVELS - BUT I HATE TO SEE YOU WASTE YOUR DOUGH!
WELL THANKS, BILL, BUT DON'T FRET OVER IT-- YOU MAY KNOW YOUR DUMPY LEVELS, BUT I KNOW MY BEANS!!
CONSIDER THIS---
LAST SEASON, JOE HAYES - JUST ACROSS THE HIGHWAY THERE - GOT 50 BUSHELS OF SOY BEANS PER ACRE! HOW? BY IRRIGATING!!
AND HERE'S ANOTHER EXAMPLE - ED ELLIS USED A RIG JUST LIKE THIS ONE - A CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, SPRINKLER SYSTEM - SAME EFFICIENT SET-UP THAT I'M GOING TO USE ---
AND LAST SEASON HE UPPED HIS TOBACCO CROP OVER 350 POUNDS PER ACRE! THAT RAISED HIS PROFITS OVER 450 DOLLARS ON EACH ACRE. AND THE EXTRA MONEY PAID FOR HIS WHOLE SYSTEM TWICE OVER!!
AND HE GOT BETTER LEAF! THAT MEANT BETTER PRICES!!
WHERE'D YOU GET ALL THE INFO TO PLAN FROM?
MOSTLY FROM THE RURAL ELECTRIC. AND THEY PUT ME IN TOUCH WITH OTHER SOURCES - AGRONOMISTS, CROP SPECIALISTS - ETC.
GOOD PLANNING IS ESSENTIAL - BUT WITH ALL THE HELP I GOT IT WAS EASY! Y'KNOW, IRRIGATION IS MORE THAN DROUGHT INSURANCE - IT MEANS WATER WHEN WATER IS NEEDED!!
ONE OF THE EASY DECISIONS WAS CHOOSING TO DRIVE THE RIG ELECTRICALLY. THAT MEANT LOWER INITIAL COST, LESS UPKEEP AND REAL OPERATING ECONOMY!
MORE AND MORE FARMERS ARE TURNING TO IRRIGATION - EVEN IN SO-CALLED "HUMID" AREAS - TO INCREASE YIELD, QUALITY AND PROFITS!!

Copyright, 1956, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association

Hodges on Soil Stewardship

North Carolina joins the remainder of the nation this month in observing Soil Stewardship Sunday on May 6 and Soil Stewardship Week May 6-12. Many ministers based their May 6 texts on man's obligation to the soil, and Governor Hodges endorsed the observations with the following statement:

"Productive soil is man's most priceless heritage. It is the one tangible asset without which neither plants, animals or man could survive. We are dependent on it for food, clothing and many of the raw products of industry.

"Down through the centuries man has upset the natural balance of nature's soil-building and conserving processes. With no intention to damage the soil, man has used the ax, the plow and fire, in his efforts to produce essential food and raiment for himself. Unknowingly he set in motion the process of erosion, which has ruined millions of acres of once fertile soil. At one time, America was wasting her soil resources at a faster rate than any other nation, but now we are learning to conserve them and at the same time produce abundantly.

"Working through the Soil Conservation Districts, which include every acre in the one hundred counties of the State, North Carolina farmers are moving steadily toward the kind of soil stewardship which provides security for both its people and its land.

"By designating May 6-12 as Soil Stewardship Week and Sunday, May 6 as Soil Stewardship Sunday, we hope to direct the attention of all our people to the importance of the soil and the necessity of maintaining its fertility to the end that we in the present and the unborn generations of the future may enjoy an abundant life."

TELEPHONE PROGRESS LAGS

Walter Fuller, Director of Rural Telephone Service for the N. C. Rural Electrification Authority, reports slow but steady progress in the state's telephone membership corporations during the past few months. During this period, one TMC has completed its final construction and is now in actual operation, and two other cooperatives have received loan authorizations for construction and service extensions.

Yadkin Valley TMC, the state's oldest and largest REA-financed telephone cooperative, has completed its initial construction and is now serving 1700 members through five exchanges. The new cooperative's first annual meeting was scheduled for the evening of December 3, 1955, but absence of a quorum cancelled the business meeting. The TMC by-laws require that, if membership is less than 500, 10 per cent of the membership must be present to constitute a quorum. If a TMC membership is over 500, 50 or 5% (whichever is larger) is required for a quorum.

The Yadkin Valley TMC is managed by D. D. Williamson, and James M. Parks is president of the board of directors. Co-op headquarters are located at Yadkinville.

Randolph Telephone Membership Corporation received approval of a $458,000 loan on December 1 to serve 838 members on a five-year basis in Randolph, Chatham and Moore Counties. Construction plans include two exchanges and 337 miles of pole line.

A second release of funds in the amount of $523,200 was recently approved for the Surry Telephone Cooperative at Dobson. This cooperative has had one exchange in operation since November, 1954, and the additional loan was requested for construction of two additional exchanges to serve 1070 new members on a five-year basis.

Community Telephone Membership Corporation at Trinity (Randolph County) is the only TMC in North Carolina which is not financed by REA. It has no central office equipment, but provides service to approximately 86 members through a Switcher Line Contract with the North State Telephone Company of High Point.

TIPS FROM THE VET

(Continued from Page 6)

kerosene or fuel oil. When DDT wettable powder is used, 1 pound of DDT 50% wettable powder is added to 4 gallons of kerosene or fuel oil. This is mixed thoroughly and allowed to settle, with the clear solution on top then being used for soaking the cable. Another effective solution can be made by mixing one quart of emulsifiable concentrated DDT with each gallon of kerosene or fuel oil. If the back-rubber is to be used by producing dairy cattle, it will be well to substitute methoxychlor or one of the pyrethrum products for the DDT.

The big black horsefly is harder to control than most other types of flies, and may pose a special problem in some areas. However, a few beef raisers have reported good results with horse flies by the use of a solution made by mixing 1 pound of DDT 50% wettable powder with 4 gallons of pyrethrin or flit.

Regardless of what is used on the back-rubbers, though, owners must remember that you can't depend on chemicals alone for effective fly control. Fly-killers are a big help, but they must be combined with sanitary measures for best results. Breeding places for flies must be eliminated first of all, for you don't gain much by killing a million flies while two million more are allowed to hatch as replacements.

Plenty of Smoke Seen on Plains

There's not only "Smoke on the Mountain." There's plenty of it on the Coastal Plain these days, according to Jim Anderson, State College extension forestry specialist.

The smoke Anderson refers to is in North Carolina's precious woodland--some of which is going up in a blaze each day. Much of this waste is caused by farmers who have the mistaken notion that it's a good idea to burn-off fields of tobacco, corn, or cotton stalks.

It's a pretty costly way to clear a field. The farmer who does this not only stands a chance of ruining his and his neighbor's woods, he loses the equivalent of one-half ton of complete fertilizer for every acre of stalks he burns, Anderson emphasizes.

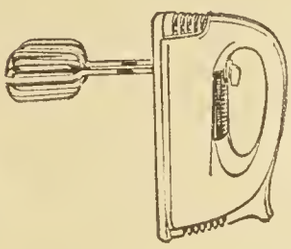
The boll weevil won't be wiped out by the burning. But there's a good chance your woods might be!

AMAZING

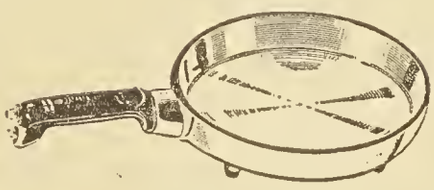
NEW LOW PRICES

Famous General Electric Portable Appliances

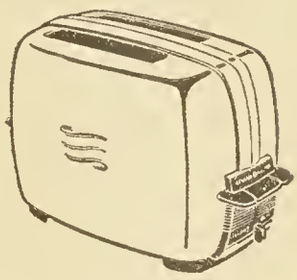
STEAM AND DRY IRON
(Model F50)
As a steam iron, presses without a damp cloth, irons most fabrics without sprinkling. As a dry iron, perfect heat for *any* fabric.
$14.95



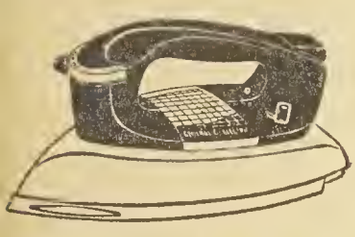
PORTABLE MIXER
(Model M10, M16)
Weighs less than three pounds. Does all the mixing jobs. Three speeds; hangs on kitchen wall; sits on heel rest. Available in four colors.
$17.95



AUTOMATIC SKILLET
(Model C26)
Thermostat control makes frying, cooking easy. Just dial temperature. No smoking, sticking! (Lid, $2.00 extra.)
$17.95



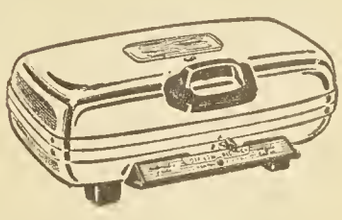
AUTOMATIC TOASTER
(Model T82)
The most dependable automatic toasting mechanism ever developed. Extra-high toast lift. Six-position control, snap-out crumb tray.
$17.95



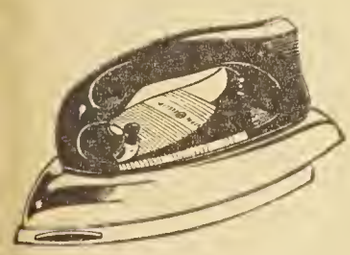
AUTOMATIC VISUALIZER IRON
(Model F33)
Fabric dial lets you select the correct temperature for any fabric. Weighs less than two and a half pounds. Large soleplate cuts your ironing time.
$11.95

ALL-PURPOSE MIXER
(Model M15)
Leads a double life. May be used as a standard mixer—or removed from stand for use as a handy, lightweight portable mixer.
$27.95

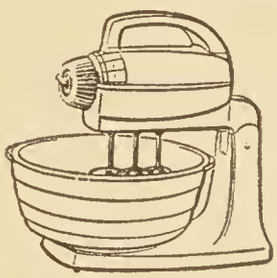
DELUXE AUTOMATIC COFFEE MAKER (Model P30)
Makes two to nine cups perfectly. No watching! No timing! Selects strength—light signals you when ready. Coffee stays hot.
$27.95



AUTOMATIC GRILL AND WAFFLE BAKER (Model G42)
It grills sandwiches, fries bacon and eggs. Just flip the reversible grids and it turns out perfect waffles.
$19.95



AUTOMATIC BUDGET IRON
(Model F32)
Quality iron at a low, low price. Streamlined for increased efficiency, balanced for ironing ease. Plus G.E.'s famous "Dial-the-fabric" control.
$9.95



TRIPLE-WHIP MIXER
(Model M12)
Gives you complete mixing every time! Three beaters; mixes thoroughly; twelve speeds; built-in light; handy juicer; two- and four-quart bowls.
$39.95

PORTABLE APPLIANCES

Walker Martin, Inc. Distributors

SEE YOUR NEAREST G-E DEALER

Use Your

Home Freezer

The Carolina Homemaker

To help you prepare diet meals . . .

emergency meals . . .

cleaning day meals . . .

Three big food problems have probably faced every homemaker at some time or another during her domestic career—and will more than likely confront her time and time again. Let's take a look at the three problems and then talk about a solution for them when next they hit Mrs. North Carolina Rural Homemaker.

First, there's the diet problem. The family doctor advises a special diet for some member of the family for overweight, underweight, diabetes, gall doctor gives the dieter the diet list he must follow, and, of course, it's up to the homemaker to see that the dieting member of the family gets the special diet habit, and makes it stick.

Next, there's the case of the missing homemaker. The homemaker is called away due to an emergency in the home of some relative—or perhaps she comes to Raleigh for Farm and Home Week without the remainder of the bladder disturbances, or any number of conditions that might pop up. The family. Before leaving she must make food preparations for the family she leaves behind.

And the third problem is that of cleaning-day cooking. The homemaker has the house turned topsy-turvy (though, if she's wise she'll keep one room clear for the comfort of the family) and she doesn't want to have to interrupt the spring cleaning ritual with hours of cooking. Yet, her family must be fed, and she, too, must eat nourishing food for the extra work she's doing these days.

Let's go back to the special diet problem. Nita Orr, Extension Economist in Food Conservation, suggests this procedure for caring for the dieting member of the family: Freeze ten

days' supply of food in meal packages. On each package add the name of any fresh foods to be eaten with that meal. For example, if slaw is a part of Monday's lunch, write "add slaw" on Monday's lunch package.

Label each meal, or part of meal if that's what it is, with the exact date it is to eaten. When frozen, store all the special diet packages in one corner or basket in the freezer.

Some foods you can cook and freeze, others prepared ready to cook. Some foods that you already have frozen may just need to be reassembled. Each individual diet may require different handling and management, but the idea is to have ten day's supply ready. On the ninth day, start getting ready for the next ten days' supply.

As to emergency leaves or cleaning-day cooking, frozen food specialists have come up with an idea that can help: frozen food platter dinners (or bag dinners). By preparing dishes and whole meals in advance for the rest of the family and leaving the food in the freezer, the homemaker can heat an entire meal in a matter of minutes for her family. Or, in the case of the absent homemaker, the food can be heated and served by any amateur cook in the family.

The homemaker can go on a cooking spree some day and prepare, package and freeze 16 to 24 complete dinners, sometimes even making profitable use of servings left from the Sunday roast. Here's how:

In general, prepare meat and potatoes as one would if they were to be served immediately, being certain that the food is not overcooked. Vegetables fresh from the garden should be frozen according to specific directions found in the freezer instruction book.

Quick chilling of food immediately after it is cooked is extremely important. To cool food quickly, set uncovered pan of food on ice or in iced water.

Platter dinner combinations may be packaged in partitioned aluminum platters which are available from some retail distributors. If these special plates are not available, you may choose to use a 9-inch aluminum foil plate. Place a piece of foil over the plate of food and crimp the edges. Be certain the aluminum foil cover is secured as tightly as possible so that air spaces are avoided and food won't dry out. Label contents and date.

Or, if you prefer not to use the plates, wrap and seal each of the foods separately and then assemble everything in a large bag to provide a complete meal unit. Be sure to enclose preparation instructions in the food package if you are to be away.

When ready to reheat the dinner, slip directly from the freezer into the oven. After heating, remove foil cover and serve immediately.

Now for menus. Each of the following have been carefully developed and tested. Each menu serves 8 and each should be reheated in a 45° oven for 30 minutes.

Menu No. 1

Barbecued Pork Chops
Candied Sweet Potatoes
Buttered Lima Beans
(Reheat at 425° F. for 30 minutes)

BARBECUED PORK CHOPS

8 pork chops, ¾" thick
½ cup minced onions
1½ cup chili sauce
¼ cup salad oil
1/3 cup bottled meat sauce
1 tsp. dry mustard
3 dashes Tabasco
1 tbsp. Worchestershire sauce
1 tsp. salt

Brown pork chops on both sides in fat trimmed from chops. Cook onions in salad oil until tender. Add remaining ingredients to cooked onions and mix well. Pour barbecue sauce over pork chops. Cover: simmer 1 hour or until tender. Remove cover and cool.

CANDIED SWEET POTATOES

1 cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. cinnamon
8 medium-sized sweet potatoes peeled and cooked
1/3 cup butter or margarine

Mix together brown sugar, salt and cinnamon. Cool potatoes. Roll sweet potatoes in sugar mixture and dot with butter. Arrange on aluminum freezer plates.

BUTTER LIMA BEANS

If fresh lima beans are used, scald and cool as for freezing. If frozen beans are used, saw blocks into 8 individual portions. Top each portion with 1 pat butter, sprinkle with salt.

Menu No. 2

Oven-Fried Chicken
Old-Fashioned Creamed Potatoes
Buttered Broccoli Spears
(Reheat at 425° F. 30 minutes)

(Continued on Page 31)

Freezer Tips

When planting spring vegetables for freezing, be sure to plant varieties most suitable for that use. Check with your local county agent for a list of vegetables well suited to local soil and climate conditions and good for freezing. Consult seed catalogues, too, for proper freezing varieties.

* * *

Be sure to blanch vegetables before freezing to obtain highest quality products. Nutritive value of frozen vegetables which have been blanched is higher after freezer storage than the unblanched. The flavor, color and texture of blanched vegetables are also better.

* * *

Here's a smart and thrifty trick—and delicious, too. Roll left-over pastry dough with sharp cheese, cut into straws or rounds or roll and cut as wafers. Bake and store in the freezer and use with salads or soups.

To keep marshmallows from becoming dry and brittle, keep them in a plastic freezer bag tucked away on a miscellaneous shelf in your freezer. When needed for salads or desserts, take them out and cut them "freezer cold" — frozen marshmallow won't stick to scissors.

* * *

Give added zest and flavor to your next package of frozen peas and carrots. Just add 1 tsp. of finely chopped onion and ½ tsp. crushed, dried mint leaves.

* * *

To keep candles in shape, store them in the freezer before using them. They are less apt to drip on your table cloths when frozen.

* * *

Here's a new frozen dessert idea: Sprinkle ice cream with a prepared powder—instant coffee on vanilla or butter-pecan; malted milk powder over chocolate or caramel; or instant cocoa to top vanilla, peach or banana ice cream.

4506. Only four main pattern parts to cut and stitch! The smooth, simple lines are so figure-flattering. Bows untie for quick ironing. Misses' sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 5¼ yards 35-inch fabric.

4761. Neat sundress to see you through the hot weather. Cinch to sew. Choose gay print, plaid, pastel cottons, add rick-rack for colorful trim. Misses' sizes 12-20. Size 16 takes 3¾ yards 35-inch fabric.

4625. Flattery on the slant for the half-size figure. Perfected for sun or city when neat bolero is added. Half sizes 14½-24½. Sizes 16½ dress takes 3 yards 39-inch fabric; bolero, 1⅜ yards.

9008. Designed especially for the half-sizer. Jiffy to sew, jiffy to iron. Pretty in bright cotton, accented with gay rickrack. Sizes 14½-24½. Size 16½ takes 3⅝ yards 35-inch fabric.

4532. Sew these gay fashions for summer sun and fun. T-shirt, trim shorts pedal pushers, too! Choose denim, sailcloth, poplin fabrics. Misses' sizes 10-18. Size 16 shirt takes 2½ yards 35-inch; shorts 1⅛ yards.

4619. Sizes up to 50 get perfect fit in this firm, wonderful bra. Easy sewing, too. Make it in long lines or regular length. Women's sizes 36-50. Size 36 takes 1 yard 35-inch fabric.

Send THIRTY-FIVE CENTS (in coins, no stamps) for each pattern (above) to: CAROLINA FARMER, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, New York, SPRING-SUMMER Fashion BOOK, 25c Additional.

Free Pattern Service

IF YOU SEW...

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- Let us mail you without obligation one of our 6-inch Curvex rulers. Especially useful for a lady's sewing basket—or a man's pocket.
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South Station, Arlington 4, Va.

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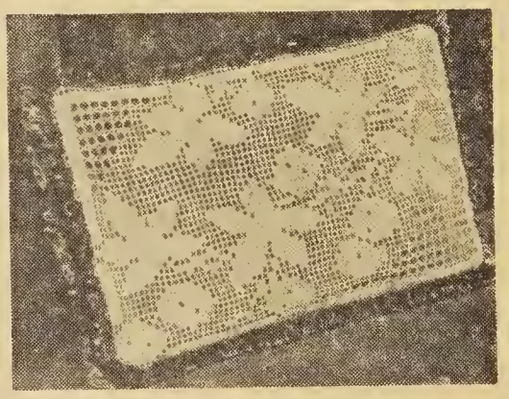

P. C. 8946. A beautiful filet lace cushion top. Use it to perk up your old, or to make a new, cushion—in white, beige, or brightly colored thread. Finished piece measures approximately 17" x 25½".

Pattern Order Form

Note: Do not use this form to order dress patterns .

May Pattern

☐ Cushion Top

Patterns (not pictured)

☐ Book Mark ☐ Gloves

Mail coupons to Rebekah Rivers, the Carolina Farmer, Box 1699, Raleigh, N. C., together with STAMPED ADDRESSED ENVELOPE.

Name .....

Address .....

EMC .....

Over The Lines with Becky

Spring Cleaning

The spring breezes that are floating through the windows and around the house corners these days mean different things to different people. But to the homemaker they are sure signs that it's time for the annual household bout: that time-honored institution called spring cleaning.

Ruth Current, State Home Demonstration Agent, recently prepared a list of do's and don'ts for homemakers who are ready to give their rugs an annual sprucing job. She says, "Just how long a good carpet or rug will wear and look its best depends for the most part upon the care it is given," and sends along these cautions:

Don't use cleaning fluid, soap, ammonia, washing soda, or other alkaline solutions on cotton carpets.

DON'T use an abundance of water, or nylon or saran carpet as these fibers are non-porus and water will reach backing.

Don't use an abundance of water, or water solution, or frieze on loop-piled carpet; just brush lightly with damp cloth.

Don't use cleaning fluid on carpets with latex backings as it may soften the latex; nor nail polish remover on carpets containing acetate yarns as it will dissolve these yarns.

Use the same mild detergents you use on fine wool, cotton, nylon, acetate, and rayon garments.

Don't fail to dry backing, pad, or floor under a carpet if it gets wet. Use fan for circulation of air. Or lift rug off floor until all is dry, to prevent mildew and rot.

Don't stand heavy pieces of furniture on newly cleaned, damp carpets as these dents will be hard to remove. If the legs of furniture have metallic caps or casters, don't allow it to stand on damp rugs or carpeting, for rust spots are easily formed in this way.

And a few extra words to the spring cleaner: Use your electric vacuum cleaner to its fullest; don't overdo it—take one room at a time; leave one room always in order to preserve good family relations! And prepare simple, but nutritious meals during these periods

Suds for Safety

Safety officials warn against storing oily mops in closets where spontaneous combustion can cause serious home fires. This is a wise precaution, why not eliminate the fire hazard entirely?

Instead, soak oily mops promptly in a pail of hot soap or detergent suds to loosen the greasy oil. Then launder in clean suds, rinse and dry. The clean mop will do a better job of floor waxing, next time!

Lost Earrings

If you have an earring that's lost its mate, clip it to the bow of a black velvet ribbon to make a lovely necklace.

Too much salt in the soup? Slice a raw potato into it and boil for two or three minutes. Then remove the potato, which will have absorbed most of the salt.

New? It's revolutionary!
It's the only sewing machine on earth that's automatic enough to...

...make complete buttonholes all by itself in one continuous motion

...taper-monogram so perfectly you'll think it's actually writing

...mend and darn with lightning speed—completely automatically

...make unlimited decorative stitches never before possible on any cabinet model

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CLIP AND MAIL FOR A *FREE DEMONSTRATION*
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YOUR NAME .....
ADDRESS .....

If you're handy with the needle and feed bag, why not take a crack at the national crown. Begin by entering state contest.

The 1956 Cotton Bag Sewing Queen Contest

What is happening in rural America these days?

There's plenty of excitement in the barnyard where the cows and chickens are being fed from colorful print cotton bags. In fact, farm animals and fowls all over the country are probably faring better than ever before. The reason is that thousands of rural homemakers are interested in the empty feed containers which can be turned into attractive wearing apparel and household accessories.

Why all this interest? For the fourth consecutive year, some lucky farm woman will be crowned the queen of cotton bag sewing. And if you happen to live on a farm, if you buy feed and other staple products in cotton containers, and if you like to sew . . . it could be you.

Whoever she may be, the 1956 National Cotton Bag Sewing Queen is in for the time of her life. She and her escort will receive an expense-paid trip to Chicago, where they will be royally entertained for a week. The queen will meet celebrities and appear on nationally-famous radio and television shows. She will return home laden with exciting memories and valuable gifts.

The queen will be selected from winners of cotton bag sewing contests at 55 major state and regional fairs. Two national runners-up will also be given a free week of fun in Chicago and will share in prizes worth more than two thousand dollars. Fair contestants will receive portable sewing machines and cash awards.

Sounds pretty wonderful, doesn't it? Here are some of the items which you can make from cotton bags for the contest—mother and daughter dresses, blouses, pajamas, sport shirts, stuffed toys, kitchen curtains, luncheon sets.

Cotton bags are available in bright multi-colored prints, linen-like osnaburgs, white and pastel cambrics, and even flannelette. Chain-stitched seams make it easy to prepare bags for sewing, and brand names may be removed quickly with warm, soapy water.

The containers, in 5-lb. to 200-lb. sizes, are used not only to package feed but flour, fertilizer, and other staple products. Dress print bags in the 100-lb. size are the most widely used for home sewing. Each container provides a yard or more of material, and three of them will make almost any standard dress pattern in size 12 or 14.

A free sewing booklet, "Sew It Yourself With Cotton Bags," is available to help you plan contest entries. The illustrated booklet gives practical suggestions for making wearing apparel, household accessories, gifts and toys, from the re-usable containers. Copies may be obtained by writing to the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tennessee.

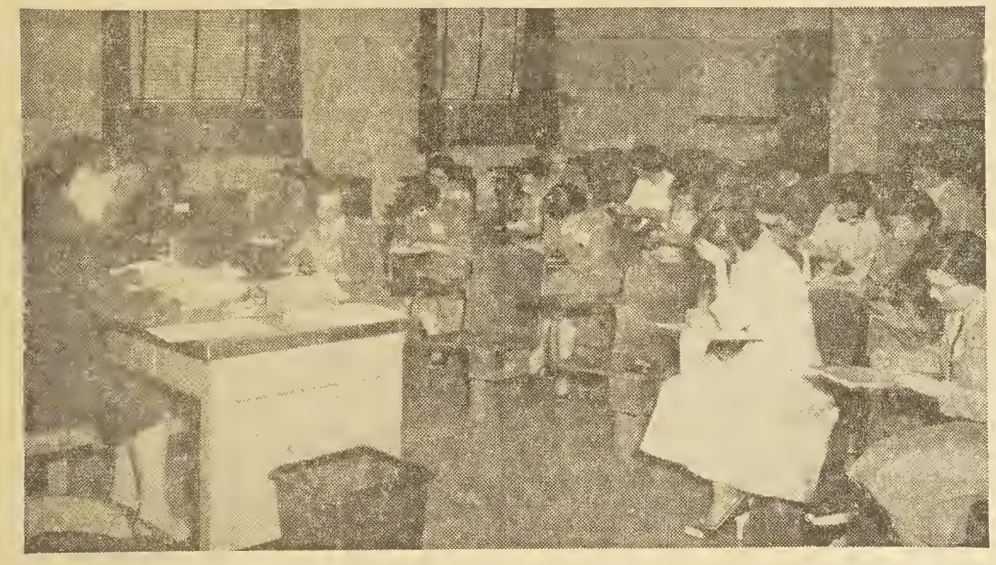
The National Cotton Bag Sewing Contest is sponsored by the Council and the Textile Bag Manufacturers Association with the cooperation of the Necchi - Elna Sewing Machine Company.

For details of the North Carolina contest (to be held in Raleigh during State Fair Week, October 16-20), write Dr. J. S. Dorton, Manager, P.O. Box 1388, Raleigh.

Attractive dress below is typical of contest entries.

HUMAN RELATIONS

Co-op employees study an important subject at institute



INTENSE CONCENTRATION is noted in this classroom shot. The pretty brows are not wrinkled over exams, however. They're just evaluating the course.

At a get-acquainted banquet in Chapel Hill on April 22, Tarheel Electric Membership Association launched the latest addition to its fast-growing personnel education program, the first annual Institute on Human Relations in the Front Office. The new Institute, sponsored by TEMA and the Extension Division of UNC, was planned especially for women employees of the state's electric cooperatives who have direct contact with the public as a part of their regular duties.

Chancellor R. B. House of the University welcomed the 32 members of the first Institute at the kick-off dinner, and classes for the group began on the morning of April 23 and continued through noon of the 25th.

Courses were taught on: First Impressions, Aiding Appearances (consultations on proper office dress, make-up and hair sytles), Telephone Techniques, Everyday Encounters, and Answering Complaints. The Institute's faculty consisted of Mrs. A. G. Sadler (who acted as Dean of the Institute), Mrs. Kay Kyser, Mrs. Phillip Randolph, William G. Slattery, and Edwin Clement (of Southern Bell).

Courses featured, in addition to lectures, demonstrations, laboratory exercises, and open discussions. During laboratory periods, students recorded and played back their telephone voices, and simulated for classroom discussion actual office problems.

In order to provide for the large number of applicants to the Institute, it was necessary for TEMA to plan a second session which will be conducted later this year. The second session will be handled in the same manner as the previous one.

Cooperatives represented at the Human Relations Institute in April were: Carteret-Craven, Davidson, Davie, Edgecombe-Martin, Four County, Halifax, Pee Dee, Piedmont, Roanoke, South River, Surry-Yadkin, Tri-County, Union, Wake, and Tarheel Electric Membership Association. In the two sessions, twenty-four cooperatives will have been represented.

ALICE WILSON of Edgecombe-Martin EMC records her telephone voice for the criticism of the Institute students.

FREEZER

(Continued from Page 27)

OVEN-FRIED CHICKEN

½ cup flour
1 tsp. salt
¼ tsp. pepper
8 chicken thighs and legs
½ cup butter or margarine
4 tbsp. flour
2 cups milk or chicken stock

Mix flour, salt and pepper in paper bag. Shake chicken pieces in flour. Melt butter in shallow roasting pan. Turn chicken pieces until coated with butter and roast at 325 for 1½ hours. Remove chicken. Pour off all but 4 tbsp. butter. Add flour to drippings and brown slightly, stirring constantly; gradually add milk or chicken stock and cook 5 minutes, stirring until thickened. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Cool. When packaging chicken legs and thighs, pour gravy over top.

OLD FASHIONED CREAMED POTATOES

8 medium-sized potatoes, peeled and cut in small cubes
¼ cup grated onion
1 pint coffee cream or homogenized milk
1 tsp. salt

Put potatoes and onion in heavy skillet and cover with cream. Bring to boiling point on high heat; cook on low heat 25 minutes. Add salt. Cool.

BUTTERED BROCCOLI SPEARS

2 packages frozen broccoli spears
¼ cup melted butter or margarine
1 tsp. salt

Use saw to separate broccoli spears. Divide into 8 portions. Top broccoli spears with butter or margarine and salt.

Farmer Supplements Income With Hogs

Bennie Atkinson of Walstonburg, Wilson County, is doing a good job of supplementing his farm income with hogs, according to Negro County Agent W. G. Pierce.

He says that Atkinson keeps three to four brood sows yearly and markets his hogs twice a year, preferably December and June. The reason he follows this system is that his hogs get to take full advantage of left-over grain and other products in the field—not to mention the greenbacks they bring in when money is the scarcest.

Pierce says that Atkinson, being a wide-awake farmer, realizes that the trend in hog production is to the meat-type animal.

Rural Exchange

RATES—10C PER WORD, CASH WITH ORDER. NO STAMPS. MINIMUM AD—$2.00

● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

EARN $40 WEEKLY sewing Babywear! No house selling! Rush stamped addressed envelope. BABYWEAR, Warsaw, Indiana.

SEW APRONS AT HOME for stores. New, patented hoop style. Write ADCO Aprons, Bastrop, Louisiana.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Guaranteed. Nancy Halls, Portoricans, 500, $1.50; 1,000, $2.50; 5,000, $11.75. "Bunch" Portoricans, 200, $1.25; 500, $2.25; 1,000, $4.00. Planting guide free. Sunshine Plant Co., Gleason, Tenn.

BUY SURPLUS FARM MACHINERY! Implements; Tractors; Trucks; Jeeps—Direct from U. S. Government Depots—List & Procedure $1.00—BRODY, Box 8-CAB, Sunnyside, New York.

● FOR SALE

SWEET POTATO PLANTS for sale. Nancy Hall or Porto Ricas, 200—$1.00; 500—$1.50; 1,000—$2.50; 10,000—$20; Vineless Bunch, 100—$1.00; 900—$2.00; 1,000—$3.00. Prompt deliveries. Fred Stoker, Dresden, Tennessee.

GET YOUR LIVE catfish and carp direct from Dixie Fisheries. We produce and deliver our own fish; also will load on your truck. Our stock pond which accommodates 250,000 lbs. of fish, insures an adequate supply the year around. All fish guaranteed to be of choicest stock available. FOR PARTICULARS, WRITE OR CALL: DIXIE FISHERIES, Lee Hall, Virginia. Phone Lee Hall 4311.

● AGENTS, OPPORTUNITIES

SPARE TIME ADDRESSERS MAKE $25-$50 WEEKLY. Details free. GLENWAY, 5713 Euclid, Cleveland 3, Ohio.

RAISE MINK. We'll teach you free. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior EE, Wisconsin.

MAKE $135 AND UP every week. Take orders for America's largest selling nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. No investment. Full or part time. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 906 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

● PATENTS, INVENTIONS

INVENTION RECORD and Patent Information Booklet free on request. Franklin W.Durgin, Registered Patent Agent, c/o Evergreen Farm, 12500 Meadowood Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland.

● MISCELLANEOUS

DO YOU HAVE an old auto, motorcycle, truck, steam tractor or old N. C. license tags stored away? Highest prices paid for early models. Write price wanted and complete information to J. J. Malpass, Burgaw.

CASH FOR YOUR CHURCH, club, school. Write for details. The May Co., 1120-C Main St., Lynchburg, Va.

● POULTRY

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SURE OUR CHICKS ARE SELLING! Why? Because we can furnish you healthier, better bred chicks for less money. It takes a lifetime of breeding to produce 75% to 95% layers. This was proved by our own Imperial Mating White Leghorn random flock that averaged 276 eggs per hen this past year. Trail's End balanced breeders are great layers of our time. Your faith in them will be rewarded with many dollars extra profit. Imperial Leghorns, New Super Hampshire Reds, White Rocks, Barred Rocks. Pullorum clean. Please write for free literature, live and let live prices. Trail's End Poultry Farm, Gordonsville, Virginia.

THE RURAL EXCHANGE

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NORTH CAROLINA

FARMERS EACH MONTH

Cheap Silage Preservative

It won't be long before farmers start making grass silage, and D. G. Harwood, Jr., farm management specialist with the State Extension Service, reminds them that there are many advantages to using a silage preservative.

Among the preservatives that may be used are molasses, corn and cob meal, oats, citrus pulp, and sodium metabisulfite. The latter is a commercial preparation.

Harwood says that all of the materials are good preservatives, but research at State College shows molasses and corn and cob meal to be cheaper than the others.

Either can be used at a cost of 48 cents per ton of silage. The nutritive value of the materials were considered in calculating their cost. While the direct cash cost of either molasses or corn and cob meal may be higher than that of the other preservatives, they have a higher feeding value which isn't lost in fermentation.

It will pay farmers to weigh carefully the relative costs of various preservatives, Harwood feels.

Hot Weather Means Poultry Problems

Hot, humid weather isn't too far away and with such weather comes more problems for Tar Heel poultrymen, says R. S. Dearstyne of the State College poultry science department.

Dearstyne says that while external parasite infestations may occur at any time on any age birds, the warm, humid weather of spring appears to be very suitable for lice or mites or both. Irritation from these pests throw the birds off feed and can seriously retard growth.

Birds infested with lice are unthrifty and show ruffled feathers, lack of activity, and a lag in appetite. Most hatcheries and feed stores handle materials for removing lice and these materials are quite effective if directions on the container are carefully followed.

Red mites are barely visible to the human eye but they give the birds a fit. They attack at night, feeding on the blood, and go off the body in the daytime, hiding in the cracks and crevices on the perches, nests, walls, and possibly in the litter. There are several ways of getting rid of them. The best methods usually call for spraying or painting the areas which might harbor the mites during the day.

FIRST IN LINE

The nurse motioned to one of the expectant fathers and announced, "You have a son." Another man dropped his cigarette, jumped up and cried, "Say, what's the idea? I was here before him."

* * *

INEVITABLE

"Sir," said the young man, "I just wish to inform you that your daughter has decided to become my wife."

"Well, now," said the father, "you surely don't expect me to interfere, do you? You might have known that something like that would eventually happen to you, if you continued hanging around here 5 nights a week!"

* * *

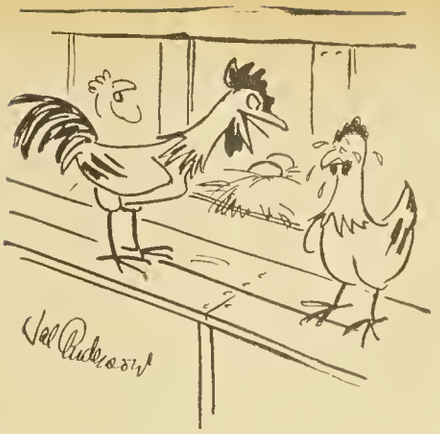
WISE CRACKS

. . . Traffic being what it is, when somebody says: "A strange thing happened to me on my way down town"—he probably means he arrived safely.

. . . When a man marries his troubles are over—many things.

. . . Now that spring planting time is approaching, most men will learn that about all they can grow in their garden is tired.

. . . Women are unpredictable. You never know how they are going to manage to get their own way.



"Oh, stop it! You're not laying hard boiled eggs—those are nest eggs."

Hale!

EXPLANATION NEEDED

A businessman gradually began to realize that in trying to educate his secretary he was driving himself crazy. He solved the problem by designing a small stamp. Now, his letters still go out with mistakes and erasures, but at the bottom is this stamped line: "She Can't Type, but She's Beautiful!"

WHO?

There is the case of the father who is sure his pride and joy is headed for achievement as prosecuting attorney. The other evening he was trying to persuade his young problem to eat his spinach and without much success. "Come on, now, Billy, he coaxed. "Remember, there are thousands and thousands of children in India who would be so happy to have the chance to have some nice spinach like this that they'd do anything to get it."

The small boy looked up with a level gaze in his brown eyes. "Name two," he challenged.

* * *

JUNK DEALER

Two boys were—naturally—discussing girls. Said one, "Why do you make such a fuss over girls? Don't you know a girl is only a rag, some bone and a hank of hair?"

"So," said his friend, "shake hands with a happy junk-dealer."

* * *

MAKES SENSE

Mrs. Brown had had unusual success growing cactus plants indoors. When asked for the secret of her triumph, she replied: "Well, I bought these plants in El Paso, so I subscribe to an El Paso paper, and every time it says it rained in El Paso, I give the cactuses a little water."

"I've working for you five years now, Dad. Isn't it about time we talked about a partnership?"

"Sure, you were good when you were a little boy. But you didn't have *my* parents to put up with!"

EDITORIALS

Piracy, 1956

From opposite ends of the state, and a few places between, came reports last month of new power company attempts to serve loads in co-op territories. This practice, which has earned the term "piracy" in the trade, has developed into a serious problem for the co-ops, and promises to be an even bigger one in the future.

Power "piracy" has many faces and takes many forms. In general, however, it has followed two patterns. One develops when an industry locates in an area served by the co-op. Almost invariably, the power company tries to grab off the new plant, even though it may have to build several miles of line to reach it.

The other pattern usually involves expansion of the city limits of a town. The town annexes areas served by a co-op, and the power company serving the town demands the right to take over the co-op members. Sometimes they are successful.

The motive is clear. By whittling at the edges of co-op areas, then chopping inside to grab off large loads, the power company system establishes a foothold in the area. In other parts of the country these raids have been followed by attempts to take over the entire co-op system.

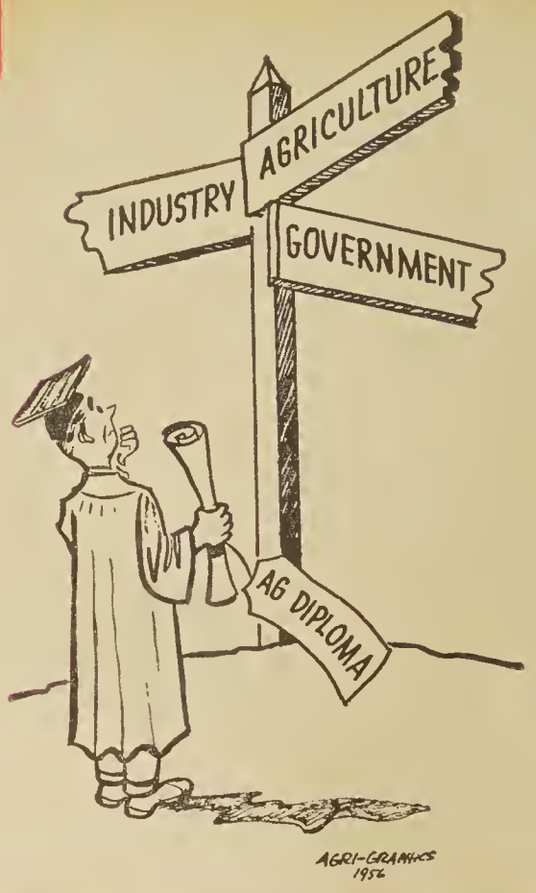
The co-ops know the score on these piracy raids. That's why you may be hearing more about them in the near future.

• • •

Ike is so Right

Last month, President Eisenhower interrupted his golf game in Augusta long enough to call in newsmen and announce that he will sign the $760-million Upper Colorado River bill. This bill includes plans for four major power dams on the Colorado. (See Story, Page 13.)

The bill, said the President, "represents what I believe in, treating a whole river valley as a unit. It goes from top to bottom." We wish some of that philosophy had been evident when he gave away Hells Canyon. And, in line with this new thinking, isn't it about time to go ahead and build the other dams the preceding administration planned for the Roanoke?



TARHEEL VIEWS

By William T. Crisp

The other night I had a slight accident which caused my three little girls to giggle with delight: I turned over a whole half-gallon of milk on the kitchen floor. My daughters, of course, were happy to see their daddy commit—on a truly large and sloppy scale—the very sin for which he had so often scolded them. (And what father hasn't?)

After my brief, red-faced embarrassment was past, I suppose I would have forgotten the incident, except for my shoes. As I took them off that night I noticed for the first time the white-splattered result of the spilt milk. I had to take a cloth and clean my shoes thoroughly before they had the semblance of black again.

This recalled to me the many, many times I had to clean the milk from my shoes as a boy—though splattered milk was by no means the only thing I ever had to wipe off my shoes! I couldn't honestly call the 11 acres on which I was raised a farm. But we had a sizeable garden, a flock of chickens, a pig, and—what's important for this little report—a cow. Milking the cow was my regular chore every day for 12 years.

Now—some 16 years removed from that daily detail—I live on a 120-by-300-foot lot in the Capital City of Raleigh and have my milk delivered in fancy half-gallon cardboard containers three times a week. Quite a change, though not completely for the better in my opinion.

But the 1954 farm census reports show that a great many people have changed their milking habits in North Carolina. In 1950, for instance, only 3,570 (68%) of our 5,242 dairy farms were using electric milking machines. In 1954 the number of dairy farms had increased to 6,205 and the number of farms using electric milking machines had increased to 5,397!

Today approximately 90 per cent of our dairy farmers use electricity to get the milking done.

Wholly aside from the convenience of milking by electricity, I can cite two splendid reasons for using this method in lieu of milking by hand:

First, it's quicker, cheaper and far more sanitary.

Second, you don't have to clean milk (or anything else) off your shoes when you've finished the daily chore—unless you goof off in the kitchen the way I did!

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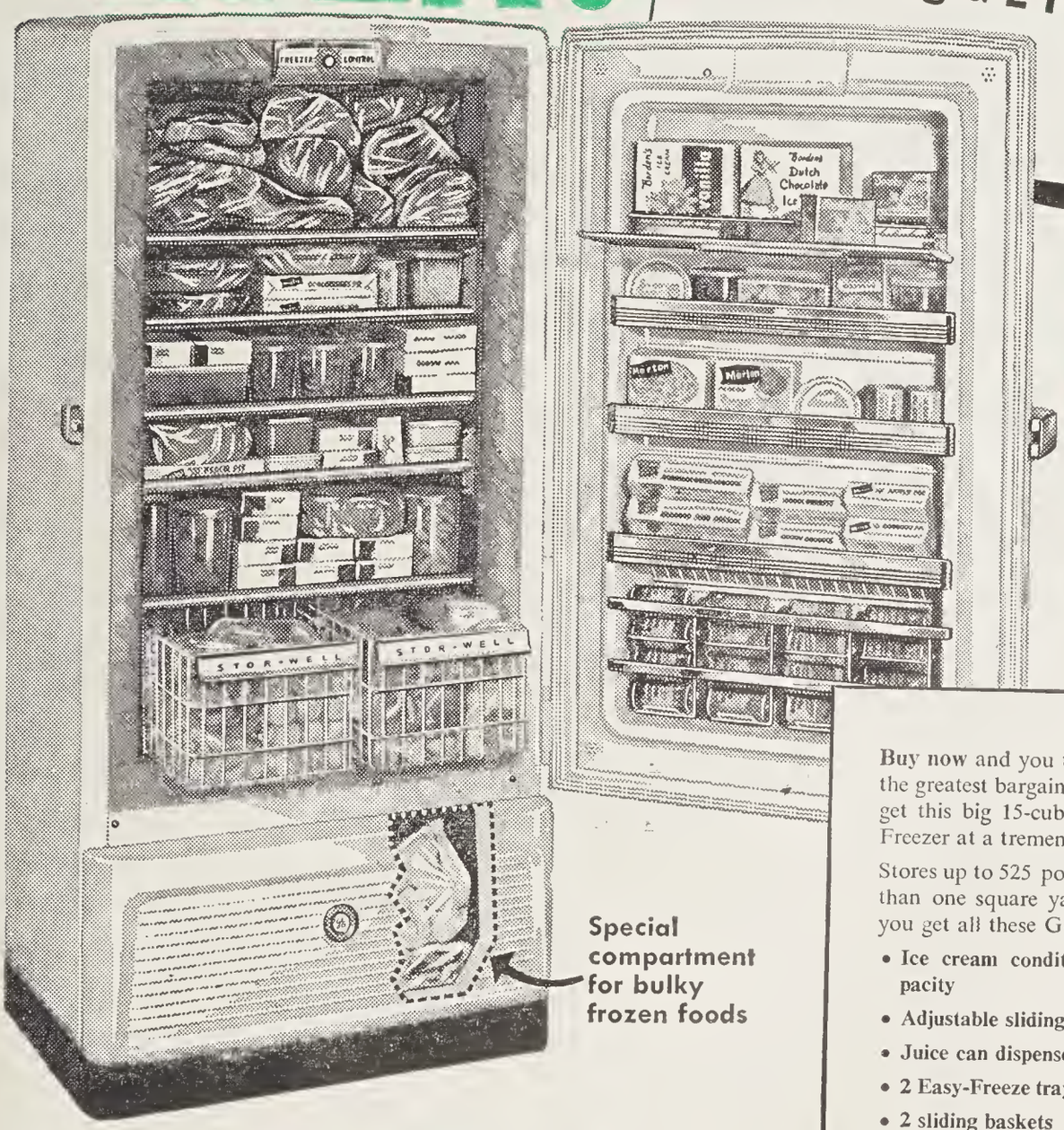

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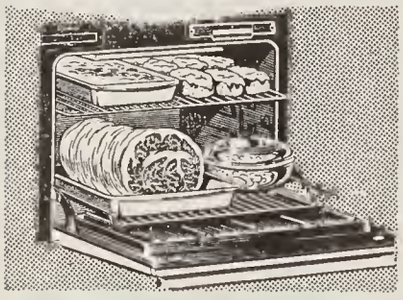
Cooking starts faster than ever on the Airliner's giant new 2600-watt Calrod Unit. It's ideal for fast frying, quick broiling, hasty warming!



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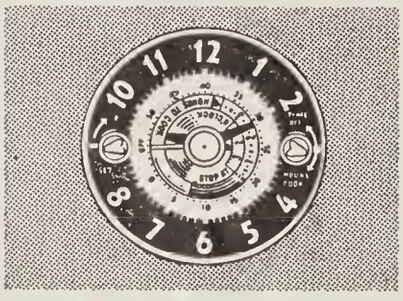
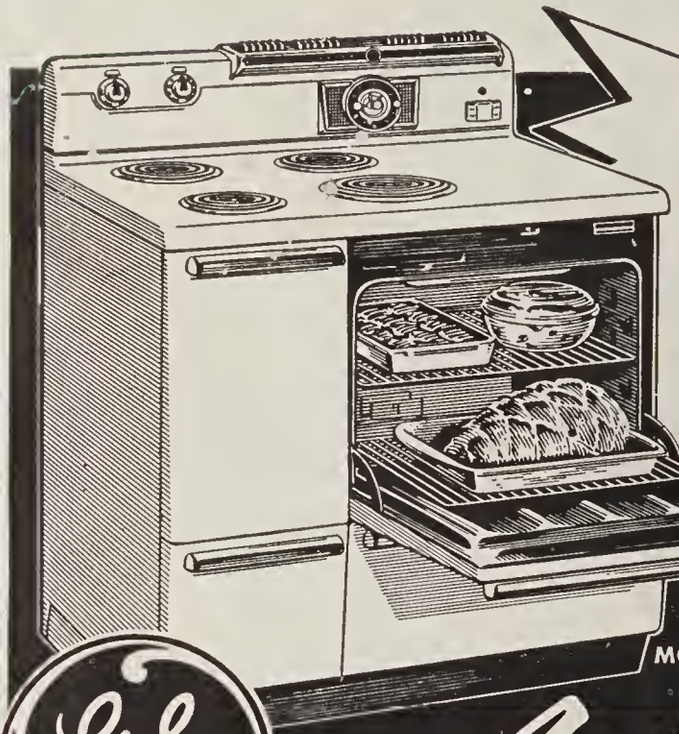
21" wide. So big it bakes 4 pies on one shelf—holds largest turkey—holds oven meal for 24. Has famous "Focused Heat" broiler. No open coils. Bake and broil units are fully enclosed—lift out to clean.



OVEN & MINUTE TIMER

Handy combination dial. Turns oven on and off automatically—dinner cooks by itself. Set Minute Timer and it signals you when food is done. An automatic meal minder.



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